



INSURANCE.

Japan believes in Japanese Companies. Brazil and Argentina do not send their money out of their country.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 133 -7-

BOMBAY MONDAY OCTOBER 3 1927

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH
AND LONDON CALLING AT
MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
8 Oct.	RANPURA		16,585
10 "	NALDERA		16,488
12 "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
20 "	RAZMAK		10,602
22 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,419
24 "	NARAKUNDA		16,502
26 "	RANPURA		16,502
28 "	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA	11,120
30 Dec.	RAZMAK		10,602
10 "	RANPURA	MOOLTAN	20,847
12 "	RAJPUTANA		16,588
14 "	RANPURA	MANTUA	10,946
16 "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA	20,837
9 "	RANPURA		16,601
11 "	RAWALPINDI	MOREA	10,963
13 "	RANPURA		16,550
15 Feb.	RAZMAK	NALDERA	16,068
17 "	RAWALPINDI		16,619
19 "	RAZMAK	MALWA	10,986
21 "	RAJPUTANA		16,588
23 Mar.	RAZMAK	NARAKUNDA	16,502
25 "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
27 "	RAZMAK		10,602
29 "	CHINA		7,962
31 "	RANPURA		16,601
3 Apr.	MOOLTAN		20,847
5 "	RANPURA		16,550
7 "	RAZMAK		10,602
9 "	RAWALPINDI		16,619
11 "	MALWA		20,837
13 May	RAJPUTANA		16,588
15 "	RAZMAK	MOREA	10,963
17 "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
19 "	RAZMAK	NALDERA	16,068

@ To Marseilles only.

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only

5 Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:

1st Saloon to London A. £90, B. £70, C. £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £52.

2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £52, C. £42.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £45, C. £35.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1927		
3rd Nov.	MANORA	7,888
17th "	DUMANA	8,427
16th Dec.	MANELA	8,303
1928		
12th Jan.	DOMALA	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA	7,888
8th March	DUMANA	8,427
5th April	MANELA	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date	Steamers	Tons.
1927		
13th Oct.	MOOLTAN	Australia
30th Nov.	MALOJA	Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

Date	Steamers	Tons.
1927		
3rd "	VITA	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
5th "	BARJORA	Bombay via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
7th Oct.	VARLA	Bombay via Karachi
9th "	CHARLA	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
12th "	ELLORA	East & South Africa.
14th Nov.	KARAGOLA	Mombasa.

*Extra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers to the P. & O. Mail Steamer through Passengers to Buxton. Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with LACKINNON-MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, OKINAWA & JAPAN

Steamers	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Murotan Maru	5374	19 Sept.	1 Oct.
Sado Maru	5898	28 "	12 "
Hakodate Maru	5303	19 Oct.	30 "
Tamba Maru	5843	0 "	12 Nov.

NISSON YUSEN KAISHA.

Head Office: Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20275, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar
 2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
 3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
 4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.
- For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co. Agents, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.
Authorized Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.
BRANCHES:
Abohar, Hyderabad, Montgomery, Allahabad, (Sind) Montgomery, Amritsar, Jullundur, Okara (Dist.), Amballa City, Jaranwalla, Peshawar Cantt., Amballa Cantt., Jammu, Peshawar City, Bombay, Jhelum City, Fatiala, Cawnpore, Jhang, Quetta, Calcutta, (Maghiana) Rawalpindi, Delhi, Karachi, Sangla Hill, D. I. Khan, Kasur, Sargodha, Ferozepore, Lahore City, Sialkot City, Gujranwalla, Lallapur, Simla, Gojra, Ludhiana, Srinagar, Multan, Meharan City, Hoshiarpur, Multan City.

LONDON AGENTS: THE MIDDLEBANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS: AMERICAN EXCHANGE TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened at interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, BILLS, etc., outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to: P. D. TANDON, Secretary and Chief Manager, Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

KATNI FRENCH CHALK

The finest quality produced in India, free flowing, Impalpably powdered. Used in the Industries, Soap making, Rice Polishing and in the Foundry. Samples and Prices sent on application.

KATNI SOAP STONE

LARGE STOCKS AVAILABLE.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
Agents:—C. MACDONALD & CO., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSELI SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil
1 Year	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	Rs. 10	Rs. 12.5
3 Months	Rs. 5	Rs. 6.4
1 Month	Rs. 1.14	Rs. 2.4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

AMRUTANJAN

Speedy Recovery

FROM

Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain

Amrutanjan Depot
BOMBAY : : : : MADRAS.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
426-427, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 32402.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy GOSWAMI BRAND, LOTUS HONEY—genuine and perfect in market. Cure guaranteed. Dose: 2-3, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA, CO., Kandi Bengal.

Tel. C-100, Kandi.

Agents:—KEMI & CO., Bombay.

J. TIHAH & CO., Karachi.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE: Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age. Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, Satara City.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE 'Shakti Sanjivani' Pills

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong. Price Rs. 12-0 Net.

or a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 10 Pills. For a full list of all other preparations write to:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-22):—

A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennial and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has lately introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business. For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

Commissionariat Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Insure Your Motor Cars

WITH

THE VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

For Particulars Apply to:—

K. JIVRAJ & COMPANY,

PRINCIPAL AGENTS.

51-53, Bohra Bazar Street,

Tel. No. 25347.

Fort, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Monday, the 10th October 1927, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from Mr. Madhusudan V. Javeri—Regarding the examination results of the Marathi 4th Standard Classes in Municipal Schools and the management of the Upper Mahim Marathi Boys' School.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

2. Reporting that the Commissioner's letter regarding the claims preferred by Messrs. Braithwaite and Co. for extra payments in connection with their contract for sections 11 and 111 of the Tansa Completion Works has been referred to the Water Committee.

3. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, a Budget transfer of Rs. 25,000 to meet the cost of constructing quarters for "Mangs" and a shed for keeping an anatomical cart and bullocks at the K. E. M. Hospital and G. S. M. College.

4. Forwarding a list of letters from the Municipal Auditors pending disposal by the Standing Committee.

5. Recommending approval to the schedule of fees for medical certificates issued at the K. E. M. Hospital submitted by the Commissioner subject to certain conditions.

6. Recommending sanction to an additional grant of Rs. 3,500 to meet an excess in the cost of purchasing two Leyland chassis.

7. Recommending sanction to an additional grant of Rs. 250 to meet expenditure in connection with the payment of certain honoraria to the staff of the Fire Brigade and to Road coolies.

8. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, a Budget transfer of Rs. 854 to meet the cost of preparing Trust Deeds for the Dongri Street and Babula Tank Road Primary Schools.

9. Recommending sanction to the services of Mr. J. G. Patki, Tracer, being extended up to 14 November 1927.

10. Recommending approval to the settlement of a claim in respect of a property at Lady Jamshejee Road as proposed by the Commissioner.

11. Recommending approval to the terms offered by the owners of a property for its acquisition in connection with the proposed Cross Road off DeLisle Road.

12. Recommending sanction to the appropriation of an amount of Rs. 7,070 as proposed by the Commissioner to meet the cost of constructing a Sewer and Storm Water drain in a Cross Road between Lady Jamshejee Road and Hasali Tank Lane.

13. Recommending an additional grant of Rs. 358 to meet the expenditure in connection with the presentation of an Address to Mr. C. F. Andrews.

14. Sanctioning the revised grade of Ward Superintendents of the Assessment Department, subject to the further sanction of the Corporation in respect of posts, the total emolument of each of which exceeds Rs. 200 per mensem.

15. Recommending sanction to an advance of Rs. 3 lakhs to supplement the Budget provision for acquisition of set-backs for street improvement.

16. Forwarding for information the Commissioner's letter regarding the grant of study leave to Mr. A. N. Patel, Inspector in the Acquisition Branch.

17. Forwarding for information the Commissioner's letter forwarding the Progress Report of the Special Engineer, Tansa Completion Works.

18-19. Statement of Budget Transfers in respect of amounts (18) not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee and (19) exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee, subject to the Corporation's orders.

Schools Committee's letters—

20. Submitting a list of Corporation Resolutions calling for reports from the Committee which have not been submitted.

21. Submitting a report as to the feasibility of entrusting the inspection of School children to the medical staff of the Health Department.

22. Reporting on the question of taking over a library at Maistri Moholla.

23. Forwarding the Special Attendance Officer's report of the progress of free and compulsory primary education in F and G Wards.

24. Regarding the question of warning school children of the perils of the road.

25. Regarding the question of relaxing in the case of teachers of the Depressed Classes the stipulation of holding certificates of qualifying examinations.

26. Submitting a report regarding a fall in the number of pupils attending Urdu Schools.

27. Regarding the question of the vacation of certain School premises belonging to members of the Schools Committee.

28. Forwarding a resolution passed by the Bombay Women's Committee on Educational Reform congratulating the Schools Committee for accepting the principle of compulsory education for Moslem girls.

29. Forwarding progress report of the

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Boy Scout movement in Municipal Schools. Letters from the Commissioner—

30. Requesting sanction to the variation in the date of the commencement of a contract for the right of selling manure.

31-34. Requesting sanction to the payment of gratuities not exceeding (31) Rs. 129-8-0 to the widow of a halalkhore in the Conservancy Branch, (32) Rs. 140 to the widows of a Patel in the Conservancy Branch, (33) Rs. 315 to a retired Farrier in the Health Department, (34) Rs. 243-13-0 to a carpenter in the Municipal Workshops, (35) Rs. 168 to a retired scavenging Mueadum in the Conservancy Branch and (36) Rs. 129-8-0 to the widow of a halalkhore in the Conservancy Branch.

37. Forwarding returns showing the quantity of unwholesome food, etc., destroyed by the Market Department.

38. Forwarding a statement showing the number of motor vehicles taxed.

39. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay water supplies.

40. Forwarding lists showing the breeding places of anopheles larvae of mosquitoes.

41. Forwarding a return showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the City.

42. Requesting sanction to the Health Officer being appointed a member of the Committee of Visitors of the Salvation Army Willingdon Boys' Home.

43. Forwarding a letter from the Honorable Mr. V. J. Patel, resigning his seat on the Corporation.

44. Requesting sanction to the lease of a piece of set-back land at Chinch Bunder Road being extended up to 30th March 1932.

45. Municipal Commissioner's Administration report for the year 1926-27 together with the review thereof by the Standing Committee.

Government letters—

46. Regarding the question of the reversion of Mr. M. I. Farooqui to Government service.

47. Regarding the question of the Government grant on account of the expenditure incurred in connection with the office of the Schools Committee.

48. Regarding the Chairmanship of the Committee appointed to advise Government on all important matters regarding the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.

49. Forwarding a Press Note regarding the Industrial Housing Scheme.

50. Letter from the Secretary, Health Week Committee appointed by the Royal Sanitary Institute—Intimating that his Committee will be glad to know of the action taken by the Corporation to promote Health and Baby Week in Bombay.

51. Letter from Mr. Haji Esa Haji Oosman Poonawala—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings.

52. Letter from Mr. Fazal I. Rahimtoola, Representative of the Corporation on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Advisory Committee—Submitting a report with regard to the action taken by him for the provision by the Railway Company of separate compartments for milkmen in local trains and additional foot overbridge at Mahim Station.

53. Letter from Mr. Janmejaya Chhabildas—Thanking the Corporation for their resolution on the death of the late Mr. Chandrasen Dwarkadas.

54. Letter from Mr. G. S. Rajadhyaksha—Thanking the Corporation for their resolution on the death of the late Rao Bahadur S. V. Rajadhyaksha.

Letters from the Municipal Secretary—

55. Reporting the names of Councilors who have ceased to be members of certain Special Committees owing to their absence from those Committees' Meetings.

56. Submitting a statement of Outstanding Committees of the Corporation.

57. Submitting a list of Corporation Resolutions calling for reports from the Commissioner which have not been received.

Notices of Motions—

58-59. From Mr. Virchand P. Shah—(58) For obtaining a report as to the progress made with regard to the Municipal Insurance Fund since it was started and (59) For requesting the Commissioner to prepare plans and estimate for a vegetable market at Matunga.

60. From Dr. J. N. Choksy, seconded by Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai and other Councilors—For obtaining a report from the Standing Committee as to the feasibility of undertaking by the Municipality the work of sole distributors of electricity to the city.

61. From Mr. S. K. Pupala, seconded by Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin—For expressing opinion that Special Medical Supervisors should be appointed to inspect Municipal and other Hospitals receiving Municipal grants.

62. From Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, seconded by Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe and other Councilors—For requesting the Commissioner to issue free permits for the erection of 'mandaps' on any streets where the erection of such 'mandaps' would not give rise to serious traffic or other objections for Navratri religious festivals.

63-65. From Mr. B. G. Parekar—(63) For obtaining a report as regards the sufficiency of light, accommodation, etc., in

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Municipal Schools, (64) For obtaining proposals from the Commissioner for keeping some benches on the footpaths near the K. E. M. and the Wadia Hospitals for persons visiting patients and (65) For obtaining a report as to the feasibility of calling for offers from philanthropic persons for constructing school buildings.

66-69. From Dr. J. N. Choksy, seconded by Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin and other Councilors—(66) For requesting the Commissioner to submit a scale of fees to be charged to the Tramways Company for exhibiting advertisements on the Company's poles and other structures and for erecting poles on Municipal roads and footpaths, etc., for loading Bus-stands, (67) For expressing opinion that it is not equitable that the Tramways Company should not be brought in line with the other advertising agencies who are required to obtain licenses under the Municipal Act for exhibiting advertisements, (68) For obtaining a report from the Law Procedure and Elections Committee as to whether the Tramways Company are not the licensees of the Corporation and whether they cannot be charged rental for their overhead electric lines and (69) For amending Schedule G of the Municipal Act so that double the tax can be levied on motor buses.

70. From Dr. J. N. Choksy, seconded by Mr. S. K. Pupala and another Councilor—For requesting the Tramways Company to arrive at some arrangement with the Tramways Company for reducing the charges for the supply of electrical energy.

71. From Dr. Dinsha B. P. Master, seconded by Mr. A. R. Dintimkar—For laying down that if a Special Committee meeting is adjourned for want of a quorum the business undispensed of at such meeting shall be disposed of at the adjourned meeting whether there is a quorum or not.

72. From Dr. Aceacio G. Viegas—For requesting the Schools Committee to expedite their report on the question of reinstating a Sewing Mistress in the Committee's service.

73. From Mr. E. G. Parekar—For requesting the Commissioner to maintain certain staff for each market to keep the surrounding footpaths of markets clear of unauthorized squatters.

74-75. From Mr. Jannadas M. Mehta—For requesting the Standing Committee (74) to reduce the water tax on mills and millch cattle stables by 4 annas per 1,000 gallons and (75) to consider the desirability of reducing the Cotton Import Duty in Bombay.

76. From Dr. Aceacio G. Viegas—For obtaining a report from the Law Procedure and Elections Committee as to whether it is not desirable that the Commissioner should not attend all meetings of the Corporation, Standing Committee, etc.

77. From Dr. Poonsey H. Meisberi, seconded by Dr. J. N. Choksy and several other Councilors—For requesting the Commissioner to consider the desirability of naming a portion of the road lying between Keshavji Naik Fountain and New Chinch Bunder Road as "Keshavji Naik Road."

78. From Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, seconded by Mr. Jannadas M. Mehta—For laying down that in giving Municipal advertisements to newspapers preference should be given to such papers as do not publish liquor advertisements.

79-82. From Dr. E. Moses—(79) For obtaining a report as to whether it would not be advantageous to utilize the first floor of the new market at Foras Road for accommodating the Schools Committee's offices, etc., (80) For requesting the Commissioner to have certain low-lying lands filled in, (81-82) For requesting the Commissioner to make a provision in the next year's Budget for repairs to (81) buildings comprised in the property purchased at Bellasis Road for a Maternity Home and (82) certain rooms in the Turner Sanatorium.

83. From Mr. B. G. Parekar—For requesting the Schools Committee to submit proposals for imparting religious education in all Municipal Schools.

84. From Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, seconded by Mr. H. J. Davis—For requesting Government to give early effect to the proposals of the Corporation for the prevention of professional beggary in Bombay.

85. From Mr. R. K. Vaidya—For laying down that a member of a Special Committee shall be deemed to have been present at a meeting of the Committee if he has attended the same from the beginning to the end or for at least one hour.

86. From Dr. Aceacio G. Viegas—For requesting the Tramways Committee to inquire into certain points and take them into consideration in connection with the question of the revision of Tramway fares.

87. From Dr. A. G. Merchant—For requesting the Commissioner of Police to consider the feasibility of confining the operation of the present rule of vehicular traffic on Bhuleswar Road to business hours of the day only.

88. From Dr. N. D. Savarkar, seconded by Dr. M. B. Velkar—For inviting the attention of the G. I. P. Railway authorities to the inconvenience caused to 3rd Class passengers by the through trains starting from the new platforms.

89. From Mr. R. K. Vaidya—For obtaining a report as to the desirability of providing immovable property in connection with the Municipal and other public institutions and the Depressed Classes, etc.

90. From Dr. S. P. Mehta, seconded

PUBLIC NOTICES.

by Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai and several other Councilors—For requesting Government to amend the Municipal Act so as to increase the term of office of Municipal Councilors from three to five years.

91. From Mr. Jannadas M. Mehta—For obtaining a report from the Law Procedure and Elections Committee as to the ways and means for eradicating the evil of canvassing for appointments under the control of the Corporation.

92. From Dr. Aceacio G. Viegas, seconded by Mr. Jannadas M. Mehta—For obtaining a report as to the desirability of issuing licenses to hawkers playing their trade on a portion of Girgaum Road.

93. From Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, seconded by Dr. Aceacio G. Viegas—For appointing Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot and Mr. W. H. Hammond to be members of the Building Regulations Committee.

94. From Dr. N. D. Savarkar, seconded by Dr. M. B. Velkar—For resolving that the Crawford Market should be named Reports of Committees of the Corporation—

95. Regarding the question of Municipal control over the country tobacco licenses.

96. Regarding the question of the appointment of a Hospital Committee under section 41 of the Municipal Act.

97. Regarding the question of the constitution of the Advisory Medical Board of the G. S. M. College and K. E. M. Hospital.

98. Regarding the question of Medical Officers in Municipal employ giving instructions to students if desired by the Corporation.

99. Regarding the question of opening Ayurvedic dispensaries in the City.

100. Regarding the revision of the grades of Medical Assistants in the Health Department.

101. Regarding certain grievances of the men working at the Worli Pumping Station.

102. Regarding grants-in-aid payable by the Corporation to various Institutions in the City.

103. Regarding the question of introducing free and compulsory primary education in B and E Wards.

104. Regarding the question of changing the designation of the Secretary, Schools Committee and of creating a post of Office Superintendent in the Committee's office.

105. Regarding the substitution of a non-refundable terminal tax for the existing town duties.

106. Regarding the question of levying a special tax on Fire Insurance Companies.

107. Regarding the revision of the schedule of fees in respect of advertisements and sky-signs.

108. Regarding the question of appointing a well-qualified whole-time Water-Examiner with one or more assistants.

109. Regarding the question of amending section 122 of the Municipal Act.

110. Regarding the question of amending sections 130 to 133 of the Municipal Act.

111. Regarding draft amendment to section 105 of the Municipal Act.

112. Regarding the desirability of amending Section 471 of the Municipal Act so as to empower the Presidency Magistrates to use their discretion in fit cases to release on conviction an accused person with due admonition only in preference to a sentence of fine.

113. Regarding the question as to what statutory changes in the constitution, powers and functions of the Schools Committee are necessary in view of the expanding responsibilities of the Committee, etc.

114. Regarding the question of giving at least 10 days' notice to members of all Committee Meetings other than those of the Standing Committee and the Schools Committee.

115. Regarding the question of drafting a representation to Government regarding certain alterations to be made in the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act, 1925, so as to meet the original demands of the Corporation.

116. Regarding the question as to whether it is desirable to alter the rules of business so as to provide for motions of adjournment to discuss definite and urgent matters of importance relating to Municipal Administration, etc.

117. Regarding a proposal for amending Section 92 (a) of the Municipal Act so as to enable the Standing Committee to exempt the Commissioner from reporting certain class of leases.

118. Regarding the advisability of so modifying the Standing Committee Election Rules as to make it incumbent on the voter to give a vote each to as many candidates as there are vacancies, without exception.

119. Regarding the desirability of establishing a rule regarding the appointment of Councilors on Statutory and other Committees of the Corporation and on the Boards of the Public Bodies to which the Corporation send their representatives, etc.

120. Regarding the question of the collection by the Municipality of fines imposed under Section 45 of the City of Bombay Police Act, etc.

121. Regarding the question of reserving seats in the Corporation for the Depressed Classes and the Depressed Classes, etc.

122. Regarding the amendment of Section 16 (1) of the Municipal Act so as to disqualify a dismissed Municipal servant from being a Councilor.

123. Regarding the amendment of Section 17 so that a Councilor who fails to pay arrears of any kind due by him to the Municipality within three months after a special notice in this behalf has been served on him shall cease to be a member of the Corporation.

124. Regarding the procedure adopted at the Municipal elections in connection with the amended Section 28 of the Municipal Act.

125. Regarding the amendment of Section 5 (1) of the Municipal Act so as to dispense with the system of a single transferable vote in connection with the co-optation of Councilors and introduce a system of ballot therefor.

126. Regarding the desirability of doing away entirely with the system of nomination by Government of Councilors on the Corporation.

127. Regarding the question of amending the Municipal Act so as to dispense with Government nominations on the Municipal Standing Committee.

128. Regarding the question of amending the Municipal Act so as to allow a payment of a fee of Rs. 30 per meeting being made to the members of the Schools Committee and those of the Special Committees.

129. Regarding the question of amending the Pension Rules so as to do away with or at least to reduce the amount of Extraordinary Pension to certain Municipal Officers on their retirement.

130. Regarding the revised rules for making appointments to posts of Municipal Officers vesting in the Corporation.

131. Regarding the question of amending the Municipal Act so as to increase the maximum amount of fine leviable under Sections 471 and 472 of the Act for non-compliance with requisitions made under Section 381 (1) from Rs. 50 and 5 to Rs. 500 and 50 respectively.

132. Regarding the question of amending Section 80A (1) of the Municipal Act, so that the power of appointing Municipal Officers whether temporary or permanent whose minimum salary is or exceeds Rs. 500 shall vest exclusively in the Corporation.

133. Regarding the question of amending Section 36 of the Municipal Act on the analogy of Section 72D (3) of the Government of India (Consolidated) Act, regarding the freedom of speech.

134. Regarding the amendment of Section 68 so as to substitute Section 80A in place of Section 82 therein and to insert Section 92 therein so as to enable the Commissioner to delegate to his Subordinate Officers his powers of making small appointments and leasing out small properties.

135. Regarding reinstatement of certain employees who gave evidence before the Corruption Enquiry Committee.

136. Regarding the question of starting a monthly Municipal Journal.

137. Confirmation of the proceedings of the Special Committees.

138. Schools Committee's letter—Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's proceedings.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

tion 16 (1) of the Municipal Act so as to disqualify a dismissed Municipal servant from being a Councilor.

123. Regarding the amendment of Section 17 so that a Councilor who fails to pay arrears of any kind due by him to the Municipality within three months after a special notice in this behalf has been served on him shall cease to be a member of the Corporation.

124. Regarding the procedure adopted at the Municipal elections in connection with the amended Section 28 of the Municipal Act.

125. Regarding the amendment of Section 5 (1) of the Municipal Act so as to dispense with the system of a single transferable vote in connection with the co-optation of Councilors and introduce a system of ballot therefor.

126. Regarding the desirability of doing away entirely with the system of nomination by Government of Councilors on the Corporation.

127. Regarding the question of amending the Municipal Act so as to dispense with Government nominations on the Municipal Standing Committee.

128. Regarding the question of amending the Municipal Act so as to allow a payment of a fee of Rs. 30 per meeting being made to the members of the Schools Committee and those of the Special Committees.

129. Regarding the question of amending the Pension Rules so as to do away with or at least to reduce the amount of Extraordinary Pension to certain Municipal Officers on their retirement.

130. Regarding the revised rules for making appointments to posts of Municipal Officers vesting in the Corporation.

131. Regarding the question of amending the Municipal Act so as to increase the maximum amount of fine leviable under Sections 471 and 472 of the Act for non-compliance with requisitions made under Section 381 (1) from Rs. 50 and 5 to Rs. 500 and 50 respectively.

132. Regarding the question of amending Section 80A (1) of the Municipal Act, so that the power of appointing Municipal Officers whether temporary or permanent whose minimum salary is or exceeds Rs. 500 shall vest exclusively in the Corporation.

133. Regarding the question of amending Section 36 of the Municipal Act on the analogy of Section 72D (3) of the Government of India (Consolidated) Act, regarding the freedom of speech.

134. Regarding the amendment of Section 68 so as to substitute Section 80A in place of Section 82 therein and to insert Section 92 therein so as to enable the Commissioner to delegate to his Subordinate Officers his powers of making small appointments and leasing out small properties.

135. Regarding reinstatement of certain employees who gave evidence before the Corruption Enquiry Committee.

136. Regarding the question of starting a monthly Municipal Journal.

137. Confirmation of the proceedings of the Special Committees.

138. Schools Committee's letter—Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's proceedings.

By Order of the President,

R. P. DESAI,

Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,

Bombay, 1st October, 1927.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of Rupee one per share for the year ended 31st March, 1927, was declared at the Eighth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company, held on 29th September, 1927, and was made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after 27th October, 1927, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 15th day of September, 1927.

Change of address, if any, should be notified without delay.

By Order,

A. A. ENGINEER,

Secretary.

29340

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.

AND

IN THE MATTER OF

ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation).

1st DIVIDEND.

(In Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per share has been declared in this matter and the same will be paid on presentation of share Certificates at the Registered Office of the Company, Asoka Building, Princess Street, Bombay, on and after the 3rd day of October, 1927, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. except on Sundays and Holidays.

Dated this 15th September, 1927.

GOOLAMHUSEN B. SOMJEE,

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Hedge selling. Trade Absorbing. Advanced on Bull support and short covering. Futures 8 to 26 points higher.

New York, Sept. 30.

The market opened quiet and declined 16 points on continued hedge selling, which was gradually finding its way to trade accounts. Weather reports were in very favourable and some nervous shorts began to cover in conjunction with mild Bull support. Prices steadily recovered the decline sustained during the first hour and made its way up. The close was steady 26 points higher for October contracts while distant positions were comparatively quiet which improved 8 to 16 points. Spot cotton prices improved quarter of a cent and closed at 21.80c.

The New Orleans futures market closed at a rise of 21 to 22 points. Spot values closed at 21.50c or 22 points over previous close.

Messrs. J. W. Jay and Co. estimate the growing crop 13,600,000 bales against last month condition 61.4 per cent. an crop 14,007,000 bales. In arriving at the above figure it shows that the crop is reduced by 407,000 bales during September.

Watkins Bureau estimate condition 51.2 per cent. crop 12,300,000 bales against 58.7 per cent. crop 12,906,000 bales last month.

MESSRS. A. NORDEN & CO., in the weekly report issued on the 31st ultimo state that according to correspondents, deterioration during the period July 22nd August 25th amounted to 4.3 per cent. which compares with the average for the past ten years of 10.4 per cent. The sharp decline in crop prospects is due principally to the recent rapid increase in insect activity, 42 per cent of correspondents reporting damage as very great against 7 per cent a month ago.

Good general rains in Texas and a period of warm dry weather elsewhere would be beneficial but many of correspondents, impressed by the seriousness of the weevil situation, doubt the possibility of any decided improvement in the outlook and, on the contrary, are inclined to expect further sharp deterioration.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Norman Meyer and Co. estimate condition 52.0 per cent. against their previous estimate of condition 56.1 per cent.

Messrs. Clement Curtis and Co. estimate condition 58.3 per cent. and crop 13,077,000 bales against their previous estimate of 51st August condition 59.1 per cent. and crop 13,355,000 bales.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York dated 30th ultimo:

October highest 21.29 (at the close) lowest 20.87 time mutilated.

Hedge selling early absorbed by trade market advanced later on short coming.

Messrs. Uniqvare and Vessagars New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and cable under date 30th ultimo as under:

"General feeling bullish. Crop accounts are unfavourable. Favour purchases on dips."

Messrs. Broul and Co. have received the following cable dated 30th ultimo (3.10 p.m.) from their New York friends:

"Heavy liquidation past week on failure of frost predictions. Some trade buying on decline absorbing hedges, and imparting good undertone. Crop does not appear made much progress last period despite favourable weather."

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Oct. 1.
December	21.52
January	21.56
March	21.82
May	22.01
July	21.80
Shipping Spot	21.80

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Oct. 1.
October	21.46 + 01
January	21.67 - 01
March	Unchanged
Shipping Spot	21.56

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U. S. A.

	New York, Oct. 1.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	59,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	25,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	134,975

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

	New York, Sept. 30.
Receipts of Cotton at all U. S. Ports	404,000
Exports to Great Britain	24,000
Exports to France and the Continent	104,000
Export to Japan	25,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,737,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Towns	636,000

LIVERPOOL.

Less buying. Scattered selling. closed 31 to 30 points lower.

Liverpool, Sept. 30.

The Liverpool futures market opened quiet at a decline of 22 points and ruled easy throughout the session on poor buying and scattered selling. Towards the close easier prices from New York supported the decline and the market closed at a decline of 39 to 31 points. Spot values declined 26 points to 11.57d. per lb. and ready sales were 6,000 bales.

Empire cotton futures registered a decline of 29 to 30 points while Egyptian futures lost 46 to 53 points on the day.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 30th ultimo:

9-15 a.m.: Much warmer. Light rains Memphis district and Arkansas.

3-55 p.m. (1): Liverpool market declined on heavy selling. Jay's estimate crop 13,600,000 bales. Higher temperatures.

(2) Our reports indicate crop has deteriorated during September. Advise buying now or on any further break.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool agents:

"J. W. Jay and Co. estimates crop 13,600,000 bales. Watkins Bureau estimate condition 51.2 per cent. crop 12,300,000 bales. Weather better."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 30th Sept. (6.30 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends:

"Don't think the market will go much lower. Decline caused by increased crop estimates and carry over."

MESSRS. DEVKARAN NANJEE in their weekly report issued to-day seem the situation as under:

"It will be seen that from the lowest price touched this week the American market had advanced full two cents on unfavourable weather conditions such as forecast of freezing weather and excessive rains. But as soon as this high level was reached, the market is reported to have met hedge-selling and Wall-Street selling with the result that it has taken a turn from that point. Regarding the fears of frost they are not yet materialised as the earliest date for frost is the 9th October. If we hear of any early killing frost it is possible we may have a spurt in prices again but it seems hedge-selling will continue to come on advance. With regard to our local market, it is correcting its disparity with America. The crop report from cotton districts here are satisfactory. In these circumstances if the American markets goes further down under the pressure of further hedge-selling we may possibly find our market relatively weaker. We think the market will be fluctuating and would prefer to sell on advances and buy on declines."

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Oct. 1.
October	18.20 + 30
November	18.24 + 30
December	18.42 + 32
January	18.49 + 34
February	18.53 + 34
March	18.58 + 34
April	19.59 + 34
May	19.60 + 34
June	18.61 + 34
July	18.62 + 34
August	18.63 + 34
September	18.69 + 34
October	18.69 + 34
Sakellariadis, F.G.F. Spot	18.87 + 10

SALES.

	Liverpool, Sept. 30.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Oct. 1.
Scinde, Good	8.85 + 05
Scinde Fully Good	9.05 + 05
Scinde, Fine	9.25 + 05
Bengal, Good	8.85 + 05
Bengal, Fully Good	9.05 + 05
Bengal, Fine	9.25 + 05
Omara, Good	9.40 + 05
Omara, Fully Good	9.65 + 05
Omara, Fine	9.90 + 05
Broach, Good	9.70 + 05
Broach, Fully Good	10.00 + 05
Broach, Fine	10.30 + 05

LINSEED OIL.

	Liverpool, Oct. 1.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.	Nov/Dec delivery sellers 30/6
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.	Jan/Apr delivery sellers 30/6

LINSEED.

	Liverpool, Oct. 1.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.	Oct/Nov shipment sellers £17.7.6
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.	Nov/Dec shipment sellers £17.7.6
Linseed in Plata c.c.f. ton.	Dec/Jan shipment sellers £15.17.6

BOMBAY.

Steady opening. Absence of Buyers. Scattered selling.

Bombay, Oct. 1.

Following a rise of 23 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 428 for Broach April/May. There was absence of buyers and prices declined on scattered selling to Rs. 424.5. The close at 4 p.m. was as under:

Broach A/M	428	428.8	424.8	425
Omara D/J	395	395	393	393
Bengal D/J	351	352	350	350

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened 14 points higher. The forward market opened at Rs. 428 and ruled very steady on general buying influenced by reports of excessive rains in Betar. The close was rather firm as under:

Broach A/M	426	429.8	426	429.8
Omara D/J	396	391	396	401
Bengal D/J	355	356	355	356

SAMPIN MARKET.

	Bombay, Oct. 1.
October	Yen. 241.60
January	249.30
April	254.10

READY COTTON SALES.

	Bombay, Oct. 1.
100 G. Y. Kesha Nagar 309	
100 H. M. Mehta Madura 408	
100 H. M. Mehta Porbandar 414	
100 Navinchand Damji Bijapur 395	
100 Currimbhai & Co. Karachi 330	
100 Ozoburri & Co. Wardha 411	
100 Vardhaman Bros. Bhilwara 375	
100 Hindustan Mill Nasirabad 370	
100 Forbes Company Coimada 401	
100 Ahmednabad Mill Manabdar 390	
Saturday Room Rate was closed.	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Ready	Nov. Dec.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	350	
Bengal Fine M.G.	345	345 + 10 + 11
Bengal F.G. M.G.	340	
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	345	
Sindh-Punjab P.G. M.G.	340	
Wardha-Fine M.G.	410	
Nagpur Fine M.G.	410	+ 28 + 21
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	405	
Arvi Fine M.G.	405	+ 21 + 14
Amravati	393/95	
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	393/95	+ 14 + 3/7
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	390/92	
Khandesh Fine M.G.	390/92	+ 6/7 - 1
Muthia Fine M.G.	385	- 7
Nanded-Purna Best Quality.		
Purna Average Quality		
Parbhani/Saitu Average		
Quatry	390/92	
Indore/Ujjain	390	
Burwah Sasavad	390	
Broach Fine M.G.	425/27	+ 15
Broach F.G. M.G.	415/17	
Westerns Good M.G.	398/400	
Westerns H.G.		
Cambodia Fine M.G.	460	
Mira/Sambal F.G. M.G.	430	
Cometa F.G. M.G.	430	
Dholera F.G. M.G.		
Kadi/Virangam F.G. M.G.		

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)			
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY			
		Bombay, October 1.	
		Since 1st September	
		This Year	Last Year
In full-pressed	Bales,	Yesterday	
Khandesh	..	403	1362
Central India	..	5587	4932
Bawar and Nagas	..	891	334
Hyderabad-Gorani	..	342	110
Bera	..	1	2734
Central Provinces	..	2234	133
Total Omras		1	12241
Dholera	..	344	10013
N.W. P. vinces	..		2402
Rajputana	..	51	4446
Sind-Punjab	..		2124
Broach	..		1956
Coimpta & Dharwar	..		2190
Western-Northern	..		1931
Oomana	..		17
Tinnevely & Cambodia	..		6732
Parian	..	36	1204
American	..		46722
Egyptian and African	..		2394
Omilla, Burma & Other sorts	..		6730
Total		432	63,355
			38,664

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 29th Sept.			
In full creased Bales.			
	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	1179	57,129	31,801
Japan & China	1150	50,260	10,778
Coast Ports ..	300	1519	363
Up-country by Rail		46,82	7,345
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		5,419	5,651
Total	2039	99,009	55,938

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Oct. 1.

R. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.

LONDON—
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/8 7/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32.
Tone of Exchange—Steady Dull

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 972.
Bank's buying D D 957.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 128.
Bank's buying 60 Dst D P 124

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 134 3/4.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 170 1/2.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 155 1/4.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 275 1/2.
London—Gold per oz. Ready 84 11/16.
London—Silver per oz. Ready 25/11.
London—Silver per oz. Forward 25/11.
Tone of Silver—Dull. China sold.

China was a buyer at lower rate. Closed with sellers at to-day's price but there are considerable buyers at a slightly lower rate.

American Cross Rate dol. 4.86 9/16.
Paris Cross Rate Fies. 124.01.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

	London, Oct. 1.
Interest Day to Day Loans 3 3/4 per cent.	
Interest 7 Days Market Loans 3 1/2 per cent.	
Bank Bills 3 months 4 11/32 per cent.	
Bank Bills 6 months 4 15/32 per cent.	
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4 3/4 per cent.	
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 1/4 per cent.	

LONDON EXCHANGES.

	London, Oct. 1.
T T Berlin on London 20.42 3/8.	
T T Amsterdam on London 12.13 3/4.	
T T Brussels on London 34.94.	
T T Madrid on London 27.78.	
T T Milan on London 89.15.	
T T Berne on London 25.28.	
T T Paris on London 124.02.	
T T London on Prague 164.18.	

LONDON GOLD.

	London, Oct. 1.
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	44.4.11

DEMAND BILLS.

	New York, Oct. 1.
Demand Bills	486.25

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

	Liverpool, Sept. 30.
Total Cotton, Actual Exported	4,000
Total Cotton Forward to Consumers	52,000
Total Cotton Imports	45,000
Total Cotton Stocks	1,004,000
Actual Week's Saw	39,000

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, Sept. 30.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	75,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	6,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	18,000

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

	London, Oct. 1.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 62 1/2 lb. Cargo.	
Jan/Apr shipment sellers 51/3.	
Wheat, South Australian.	
Oct/Nov shipment value 5 1/9.	
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi.	
Oct/Nov shipment buyers 52/7 1/2.	

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

	London, Oct. 1.
Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.	
September per cwt.	
Oct/Dec per cwt. 14/11 1/4.	
Jan/Mar per cwt. 15/2 1/4.	
C. & F. Bombay.	
Oct/Dec per cwt. 15/1.	
C. & F. Karachi.	
Oct/Dec per cwt. 15/1 3/4.	

LONDON RUBBER.

	London, Oct. 1.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb.	
Spot 1/4 1/4 sellers.	

COFFEE.

	New York, Oct. 1.
Coffee, Fair, Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot	13.15.16.

LONDON SILVER.

	London, Oct. 1.
Silver—Market quiet.	
Spot	25 5/8
Forward	25 5/8

LONDON PRODUCE

	London, Oct. 1.
Cottonseed, Bombay—	
Oct/Nov shipment quoted £8.17.6.	
Castorseed, Bombay—	
Oct/Nov shipment sellers £17.12.6.	
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.	
Oct/Nov shipment sellers £19.15.	

STOCKS AND SHARES.

BULLS SUPPORTING MILL SHARES.

SOME REALISING IN SECURITIES.

MILL SHARES.

Cotton Mill shares opened steady and registered a small rise on bull support. B. Dyeings opened at 980/ declined to 977 but firmed up and closed at 985/ Highest being 988/ Centurion improved Rs. 5 and closed at Rs. 436/1. Panals hardened to 963 but closed at 960/ Indore Malwa closed Rs. 3/ higher at 373/1. Pearls crossed over even figures and touched 602/1. Simplex was steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Burmahs improved to 710/ but closed at 708/ Hydros ruled firm and closed at 1,073 after touching 1077/1. Terms were steady with a steady tone. Tata Iron Dyeings were backed up by Bulls and closed at 1192/ Ordinary shares closed at 588. Alcocka were very steady with a further improvement. Cementa ruled firm. New India are in good

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Rajpal Day celebration at Marwadi Vidyalaya, at 6 p.m.
Dr. J. J. Modi's lecture at Hornby Road on "Influence of Iran on other countries."

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL C. C.

A quarterly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Wednesday (the 5th instant), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress House.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Australia per s.s. "Otranto" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 4th inst.

GUJARAT HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

In the month of September 3,402 patients were treated out of whom 233 were new admissions, 2,433 were Hindus, 704 Jains, 245 Mussalmans and 20 Parsis.

FATECHAND RAWALDAS FREE DISPENSARY.

In the above free dispensary the total number of patients treated in the month of September was 2,550 of which 1,272 were males 613 were females and 665 were children.

NAYAR SAMAJ, BOMBAY.

The annual general meeting of the above Samaj will be held on Sunday (the 9th inst.), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the Samaj premises 381, King's Circle, Matunga, G. I. P. Rly. All Nairs are requested to attend.

RAJPAL DAY.

Under the auspices of Hindu Maha Sabha and Arya Samaj a public meeting will be held to observe Rajpal Day to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m. at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, when Swamy Satyadev, Dr. Sawarkar, Pt. Deyendra Nath and others will deliver speeches on the subject.

"G" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The election to the B. P. C. C. will take place on Sunday (9th inst.) as the candidates are more than eleven. Polling booths will be (1) "G" Ward Congress Committee's Office beat Ollenger Building, Dada; (2) Kanti Building, Lady Hardinge Road, Mahim, at 7 to 10 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m.

DR. J. J. MODI'S LECTURE.

Shams-ul-Ulama Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi will deliver to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute premises (Sukhadvala Building, 172, Hornby Road, Fort), the first lecture of a series of his public Government Fellowship lectures on "The Influence of Iran on other countries," as under:—1 "The Civilization and Culture of Iran."

BAND AT CHOWPATY.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Rly. Regt., A. F. L., will play the following programme of music at the Chowpaty Bandstand to-day (Monday) commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.) weather permitting:—1 March, "Florentine"; 2 Overture, "Crown Diamonds"; 3 Song, "Adieu"; 4 Selection, "Haddon Hall"; 5 Song, "I'll be a Wood-laud Whistler"; 6 Selection, "Mercurial Mary"; 7 Suite, "Ballet Egyptian"; 8 Finale, "Shepherd of the Hills"; 9 Nichols.

CONCERT IN Y. M. C. A.

A good concert programme is arranged to take place in the Y. M. C. A., Woodhouse Road, to-day (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. The programme includes Mrs. C. P. Blackwell, Mrs. C. I. Brown, Mrs. H. S. Needham, Mrs. H. E. Ormerod, Messrs. H. G. Davies and R. Macdonald Smith. The Bombay Male Voice Choir under Mr. R. J. Duff and a Male Voice Quartette will also give some selections. During the interval a company of 18 members of the Y. M. C. A. Student Branch will give an exhibition of Polo Drill followed by a tumbling display by 8 members of the Y. M. C. A. Proctor Branch. Tickets are obtainable from Messrs. S. Rose & Co. or from any Y. M. C. A. Branch in the City.

"TAXI TAXI"

"YES, SIR WHERE TO?"
TO THE

UNIVERSAL PICTURE HOUSE.

LAMINGTON ROAD
WHERE THEY ARE SHOWING

"TAXI TAXI"

A UNIVERSAL JEWEL
WITH
EDWARD EVERETT HORTON
AND
MARIAN NIXON

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

TABLIGH MOVEMENT

DO NOT MIX IT WITH POLITICS

SIR ABDUR RAHIM'S SPEECH AT TABLIGH CONFERENCE

BADAUN, Oct. 2.

Presiding at the Tabligh Conference, Sir Abdur Rahim referred in his address to the fundamental teachings of Islam and the achievements of early Islamic civilization, and advised everyone present not to mix up politics with the Tabligh movement in any way.

Sir Abdur Rahim strongly advocated the necessity of establishing Moslem Missionary societies on a permanent footing. They had to meet and counter the attack of the Shudhi movement and it was evident that for this purpose alone their missionary activities must be strenuous and extensive. They had among them thousands of Ulema and Mowlvis who were without a suitable occupation. But Tabligh organised on an adequate scale would open out for them a vast field of work worthy of their talents, zeal and acquirements.—A. P.

ANDHRA UNIVERSITY.

ANANTIPUR TO BE HEADQUARTERS

By 35 against 20 votes, the Senate of the Andhra University after two days' discussion decided that Anantipur should be the Headquarters of the University instead of Bezwada.

This decision of the Senate will necessitate amendment of the Andhra University Act which originally fixed Bezwada at the centre.—A. P.

BABY WEEK AT BHAVNAGAR

DEMONSTRATION OF MEDICAL TREATMENT

(From Our Correspondent).

BHAVNAGAR, Oct. 2. The Bhavnagar Centre of the Indian Red Cross Society celebrates the Baby Week for the third time in the city of Bhavnagar from the 7th to the 21st of October. The Baby Week Committee consisting of the State Medical Officers and private medical practitioners will commence the preliminary inspection of infants under two years of age from the 7th to the 15th October in the different wards of the city. The final inspection for awarding prizes will take place from the 17th to the 19th in the Central Hall of the Alfred High School and the prizes will be given away on the 21st. A new feature in the programme of this year's Baby Week is introduced in the light of the experience of the past years in addition to the usual items. The Baby Week Committee will select a few rickety infants that come under their notice during inspection and place them under medical supervision—treatment and nursing to show to the public what conscientious and proper medical care could do in the case of these unhappy samples of humanity.

HYDERABAD'S TRIBUTE TO MR. HYDARI

HYDERABAD, Oct. 2. A Press communique in connection with the Hyderabad Budget note for the year 1927-28 issued by Mr. A. Hydari Nawab Hydari Nawaz Jung, Finance Minister, says: His Exalted Highness the Nizam expresses his appreciation of the good work done by Mr. Hydari in widening the resources of the Dominions by stabilizing the finances and consolidating the financial position of the State by initiating a system of departmentalisation successfully.—A. P.

DEATH DUE TO NECK FRACTURE

"Perhaps the man is drunk, let him lie down." This was said of an unknown Hindu lad (18) who was crawling and struggling with himself near the staircase of a building in Bhoiwada on the evening of September 22. Next morning he was found dead with his neck fractured at the same place. His body was removed to morgue where a post-mortem examination revealed that he was suffering from epileptic fits. The police surgeon opined that the fracture could not have been sustained while he had an attack of fits. As no foul play was suspected the jury returned a verdict of death due to fracture of the neck caused by a fall due to violent epileptic fit.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, (the 5th inst.), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when papers will be read on (1) "Indian and Roman Marriage Ceremonies Compared" by Mr. S. S. Mehta and (2) "On the Cult of Gokuleshwar in the District of Rangpur in Northern Bengal", by Prof. Sarat Chandra Mitra.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Dr. M. K. Dixit (Surat City): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether they are aware that a difference of opinion exists between Local Authorities and their school boards in some places; (b) whether they have inquired into the matter with a view to find out the real causes of such differences; (c) if so, what the causes are; (d) what action they propose to take to rectify this unhappy state of affairs?

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal D. Desai: (a) and (b) The answer is in the affirmative. (c) The difference of opinion in question is chiefly in regard to the interpretation of the term "general control" occurring in section 4 (1) of the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923. Some Local Authorities apparently wish to exercise a detailed check over their School Boards and to interfere with their administration either on financial grounds, or on the strength of this "general control" vested in the Local Authority by section 4 (1) of the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923. In the informal conferences of Chairmen and Administrative Officers, etc., held in August and September last, there was a strong consensus of opinion that it was necessary to give full powers to the School Boards and to secure them from undue interference on the part of their Local Authorities.

(d) Copies of the opinion of the Remembrancers of Legal Affairs explaining the nature of the general control which a local authority can exercise over its School Board have been communicated to all Local Authorities. In the present state of the law no further action is possible.

Mr. Jaisind's Doultram (Eastern Sind): Will Government be pleased— (a) to state whether they have finished the consideration of the report of the Kay Committee regarding the financial aspect of the prohibition policy.

The Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan: No.

PARASNIS MUSEUM.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale (Satara District): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether they are aware that the Parasnis Museum at Satara is not open to students of historical research and that even permission to peruse the manuscripts and documents in the Museum is refused by the Collector of Satara to visitors like the well-known Historian Mr. G. S. Sardesai of Baroda on the ground that there is no competent officer to accompany the gentleman into the Museum;

(b) whether, having regard to the fact that a large amount has been spent on the building and equipment of the Museum and the annual grant of Rs. 200 per month sanctioned for the Parasnis family in the last budget, they propose to make some provision for the employment of a suitable staff to look after the Museum so that such contingencies as referred to above may not occur in future?

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal D. Desai: (a) Mr. Sardesai made no request himself to the Collector. A local gentleman verbally asked on his behalf whether Mr. Sardesai could be let examine the manuscripts. These are believed to be valuable documents. They are sealed up in bundles, the contents of which have not been yet accurately determined. No Curator has yet been appointed for supervising the giving out of the manuscripts for research and ensuring their safe return. Until the manuscripts have been examined and listed by an expert staff, and arrangements are made for their being inspected under regular rules and supervision, they cannot be allowed to be handled by students at present.

The Collector, however, has arranged to show any reputable person over the Museum building, where he can see old engravings, pictures, maps, books, etc., which are exhibited.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS, SHOLAPUR AND BLAPUR.

Mr. N. G. Majumdar (Sholapur City): Will Government be pleased to state whether any estimates have been prepared for starting a technical school either at Sholapur or at Bijapur or at both the places, and if so to place the papers on the Council table?

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal D. Desai: Detailed estimates of the cost involved in the opening of a technical school at Bijapur only have been prepared. Government regret their inability to place the papers on the Council table at present.

HINDI IN SCHOOLS.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik District): Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has considered the question of making the study of Hindi compulsory in the primary or secondary schools;

(b) if so, what conclusion he has arrived at?

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal D. Desai: (a) and (b) The question of providing instruction in languages other than the recognised vernaculars, particularly Hindi, is under the consideration of Government.

THAKOR OF SANAND: MARRIAGE TAX.

Mr. J. C. Swaminathan (Ahmedabad District): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Thakor of Sanand has imposed a marriage tax at the rate of twenty-five per cent. of the rent on the cultivators of his estate and has recovered it from the cultivators by threats of

evictions against their will on the accession of the marriage of the Thakor in 1923;

(b) if so, under what law the said tax was imposed;

(c) what steps Government have taken to prevent the recovery of that illegal tax and to have the recovered amount of the tax returned to the respective cultivators? The Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu: (a) The Thakor's marriage took place three years ago, and contributions at the rate of 25 per cent. of the rent in some villages, and at a lower rate in others, appear to have been received on the occasion. These contributions are commonly known as "Chaula" or "Presents". Whenever there is a marriage in a talukdars family, the leading people of the villages of the estate or such contributions, which are accepted or not as the case may be. On this occasion, it appears that in some villages such as Koth, Vataman, Bholad, etc., the Thakor Sahab refused to accept the Chaula, while in others he did accept it. There is no proof that it was collected by threats of eviction and against the will of the cultivators, and no such complaint has reached Government.

BOMBAY-DELHI: 24 HOURS.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY ENTERPRISE

For the convenience of passengers travelling by the outward P. & O. Mail Steamers and to expedite the delivery of Foreign Mails in Delhi and the Punjab, the B. B. & C. I. and N. W. Railways have introduced a Special Postal Express Train between Bombay (Ballard Pier) and

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (OCT. 3RD.)

(By KAM, Chief of Himalayan Jashimharaj Jothabhai Labadhas).

SIGN OF ZODIAC: LIBRA.

If today is your birthday you are destined to be a pucca businessman, amassing fortune, of course, employing all tactics and means, which a businessman nowadays employs to secure his object—fair or foul, to be exact, leaving aside all mining of matters. You will be able to hold wealth more than you or your family nest may require for a century (supposing that the birds are also of your bent of mind and not prodigies that is prodigals). Like a miser who always dreads, and dreams of burglar raid and loot of his wealth, you will be afraid of plunder. Though you have had enough for the rainy day you will not be fortunate to see such a day nor even a drizzling day. In the full summer you will have to go on your eternal tipperary which you fondly believe is still a long way off in your case. Whether brown, black, white or yellow if you are an Indian, or wholly or semi-domiciled in India, (whether claiming India as your own as Gidney Sah is of late hammering into some brains that it is theirs as well), you will keep good health. It is said by some cynics that it is the roost beef of England that has made British strong Bull dogs and mighty lions. In the case of India it is the ubiquitous "dal-bhat", "kansar" and "kadhi" and also "papad" (not to mention the milky dishes of "basundi" and "khir") that have made Indians flabby, fatulent but brainy and of cool and calm temperament, offering the other cheek when wiseacres of Europe and America (and of this latter species I propose to speak in the future) slap them on one cheek. Look at our Bengali brothers and sisters. They eat "dal-bhat" twice a day (their maximum number of daily meals) and lot of fish, and how brainy they are. Some of the world's greatest orators and poets are products of Bengal. Poor Madras believing more in Venkatchallu's chutneys or curries, produces brainy but at times exasperated personalities, of temper as hot and pungent as chilly curry. To whichever class you belong or whatever food you take you are assured of good health. Such are your stars.

Peshawar. This train will run every Friday on and from October 7th, 1927, and until further notice, and by courtesy of the P. & O. Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. will be known as "The P. & O. Punjab Express". Booked to leave the Mole at 1 p.m. on the day of the arrival of the Mail Steamer, this special train-de-luxe is timed to cover the journey to Delhi in just under 24 hours, thus establishing a standard of speed and efficiency of operation equal to the best results ever obtained in the history of Indian Railways. Arrangements have been made for this train to run through to Peshawar via Delhi, Bhatinda, Lahore and Rawalpindi reaching Peshawar at 7-35 on Sunday morning, a circumstance which cannot fail to attract not only those returning from leave to India but also Overseas visitors and tourists.

Speed is not the only attraction which the train has to offer. It is composed of specially constructed bogie stock throughout and no effort has been spared to ensure smooth and comfortable running. It may be observed in this connection that the rolling stock is of the non-corridor type as it is the experience of the Company that corridor coaches are not conducive to the comfort of passengers in India.

Passengers by the mail steamers who are desirous of reserving accommodation on this train may do so through the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company's Office in London or direct through their agents. In the case of those who have not booked tickets in advance application should be made to the Purser on board the Mail Steamer.

GERMAN STUDENTS' MYSTERY PLAY.

ENTERTAINMENT AT WILSON COLLEGE

The nine German Students, who are on tour round the world and have recently arrived in Bombay, will perform a theatrical play to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. at Wilson College, Chowpatty. The piece is called "Der Totentanz" (The Dance of Death) a mystery play from the middle ages written by J. Lippi, a young German author, and represents an adaptation for the stage of Hebel's famous series of pictures under the same name. The performance will be given in German, yet for those not mastering this language, there will be a detailed explanation in English before every act. After the performance there is an opportunity to hear songs in various languages and of different kinds, especially merry ones.

The enterprising group is very well known in Germany for their perfect artistic play and have also met with thorough success in whatever place they have visited during their long journey from Germany to India. The entertainment given by the students may be regarded as an absolutely unique one, and it is expected that a large audience will be present for their farewell performance.

PATHE CINEMA

Laughs, thrills, an occasional sob, and more laughs are the ingredients that make "In Hollywood with Potash and Perlmutter," now playing at the Royal Opera House, one of the most entertaining and pleasing First National pictures of the year.

In this second screen venture of the famous partners, Abe and Maurus go into the motion picture business, and it is the complications that result from their attempts to produce a picture starring a vampire that produces the hilariously funny comedy situations. Of course the wives of the partners do not approve of the vampire idea, nor is the situation simplified when the bank refuses to extend more credit at a critical moment.

The intense loyalty of one partner for another prompts Abe to take a wild auto mobile ride to save Maurus, and Director Alfred E. Green has packed into this ride thrills galore. And every thrill ends in a laugh.

WELLINGTON CINEMA.

Panama, famous for its cruel heat and mosquitoes, is the locale for many of the most dramatic and stirring scenes of Thomas Meighan's latest Paramount Picture "The Ne'er-Do-Well" (8 parts) based on Rex Beach's widely-read novel, which comes to-night and this week at the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao), Kirk Anthony, played by Thomas Meighan, is the ne'er-do-well son of a New York millionaire. As the result of a prank, he finds himself on board a steamship bound for Panama without a cent in his pockets. He arrives and the fun begins. Luckily, he meets Mrs. Corbitt (played by the bewitching Gertrude Astor) a woman of means who obtains for him a position on the railroad as a conductor. While thus employed, he encounters and falls in love with a charming Spanish girl Chunita (played by the lovely Lila Lee). Their love-romance is prolific of many interesting developments. How Kirk, from a ne'er-do-well becomes a real man, and wins the charming Sinorita makes an interesting story. As the drama is a lengthy one, there are no side-pictures with it. You are therefore requested to be in time.

ELECTRIC WIRE KILLS A MUSLIM WORKER

A tragic accident resulting in the death of a Mahomedan worker named Abdul Rahman occurred on the Sion Station, G.I.P. Railway on Friday evening. The deceased who was attending to some repairs on the roof of the station while getting down accidentally touched a live overhead electric wire. He received a violent shock and slipped down from the roof. He sustained a fracture of the skull and was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died.

At an inquest held on Sunday, the Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A MOTOR ACCIDENT

The adjourned inquest concerning the death of Fatmabai, a Mahomedan girl, who was knocked down by a motor car No. B.Z. 6926 near the Kasai Mohalla Masjid, Nagpada, on the afternoon of September 22 was concluded by the City Coroner on Sunday.

After recording some more evidence the jury was satisfied that it was merely an accident and returned a verdict accordingly.

Trade in Colombo harbour which had been discontinued since the outbreak of Plague in 1914 was resumed on Saturday. Trade at the harbour, formerly provided employment to a large number of people. But the Government considered it inadvisable to resume it even though the Plague, the original cause of cessation of trade, was averted. Added to this, War broke out in 1914—Free Press.

London or direct through their agents. In the case of those who have not booked tickets in advance application should be made to the Purser on board the Mail Steamer.

A Nagpur summary of October 1st says:—

Before Mr. Claudius, Special Magistrate four Hindus were sent up for trial to-day on the alleged charge of setting fire to a Mahomedan's house in Nawalpur.—A. P.

THE WEATHER

THUNDER-RAIN IN ASSAM

SIMLA, Oct. 2.

Wide-spread thunder-rain has fallen over the region extending from Bhojpur and Assam to the base of the Peninsula with the exception of Orissa. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur, Berar, the Central Provinces, Kankar, Hyderabad north, Madras, and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Central India west, the Central Provinces, east, Bombay Decan, Hyderabad, Gujrat, Malabar, and Madras District. A few falls have occurred in Bihar, Gujarat and Madras south-east.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point one and a half inches; Mergui and Tavoy four; Diamond Island two, Akhal one and a half, Lashio one, Dibrugdi and Dhubri three-quarters. Sittah one and a half, Cox's Bazar three-quarters, Bardwan half, Memnag one, Indore and Akra half, Hoshangabad two, Singar and Jubbulpore half, Nagpur one and a half, Jabalpur, Bhat and Surat half, Bombay, Raigarh, Madras, and Kanwar two, Malegam and Anandpur three-quarters. Arranged one, Nizamabad and Mercara half, Mangalore one, Manipalram one and a half, and Coimbatore one.

Forecast:—Increase in Bengal and Assam; winds decrease in Burma and decrease in the central parts of the country.—A. P.

BOMBAY LOCAL RAINFALL.

Bombay, Oct. 1.

Rainfall during 24 hours on Oct. 1st 8.7 in. of date. (Colaba Point) 1.34, Fort 2.69, J. J. Hospital 2.47. Total since Oct. 1st 1.34, Fort 2.69, J. J. Hospital 2.47. Total since Oct. 1st 1.34, Fort 2.69, J. J. Hospital 2.47. Total since Oct. 1st 1.34, Fort 2.69, J. J. Hospital 2.47.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 1ST OCTOBER 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Saturday, the 1st October 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours. The Principal Skies are mostly clear. Humidity is 73 in the submontane districts and 75 locally in the south-east of the peninsula. Maximum temperature was generally below normal; the minimum was almost as high throughout the area.

The United Provinces—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and the air is locally more humid than usual. Maximum temperature was below normal in the whole of the province. The minimum was higher than usual at Allahabad only.

Sind and Rajputana—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over south Rajputana and mostly clear elsewhere. Humidity is locally in excess in Rajputana. Maximum temperature was below normal in upper Sind and generally in Rajputana. The minimum was higher than usual in most parts of Rajputana and locally in Gujrat.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West—Inundate reports of rain. Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded. Fog or mist is locally in excess in Kathiawar and Central India West. Maximum temperature was generally below normal except on the Kathiawar coast; the minimum was higher than usual in most parts of Kathiawar and locally in Gujrat.

The Central Provinces—Jubbulpore reports 2.49" of rain. Akhal 1.09" and Amraoti 0.79". Skies are moderate to heavily clouded and the air is locally more humid than usual. Maximum temperature was below normal at Sangli city; the minimum was higher than usual in most parts of the area.

The Konkan, Bombay, had 1.34" of rain. Rajapur 2.77" and Marignao 1.39". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the central parts of the area. Temperature was nearly normal in the division. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 86.1 deg. (normal) and a minimum of 76.5 deg. (1 deg. below normal).

The Bombay Decan and Hyderabad—Malegam reports 0.26 inches of rain. Ahmednagar 0.37 inches, Belgaum 0.20 inches, Arrangabad 0.15 inches and Nizamabad 0.50 inches. Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded and the air is generally more humid than usual. Maximum temperature was locally below normal in the Bombay Decan; the minimum was higher than usual at Malegam only.

General Remarks—The monsoon has been active in the Peninsula and the Central Provinces, and generally weak elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, Hyderabad, Malabar, the Madras Decan and south-east Madras, and local in Central India West, the West Central Provinces, Bombay Decan, Mysore and on the north Madras coast. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 2.30 inches at Mangalore, 1.13 inches at Coimbatore 0.50 inches at Cochin, 1.30 inches at Manipalram 0.05 inches at Bellary, 1.75 inches at Chidambaram, 0.13 at Madras, 0.24 inches at Bangalore, 1.00 inches at Trichinopoly, and 0.82 inches at Nagapatnam.

Forecast:—Change is not likely next 24 hours.—A. P.

A Nagpur summary of October 1st says:—

Before Mr. Claudius, Special Magistrate four Hindus were sent up for trial to-day on the alleged charge of setting fire to a Mahomedan's house in Nawalpur.—A. P.

MAHATMA'S UNIQUE ACHIEVEMENT.

INDIA'S MORAL & SPIRITUAL EVOLUTION.

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS IN BOMBAY.

"Mahatma Gandhi represents, to my mind, India at the utmost height of its moral and spiritual evolution," said Mr. M. R. Jaykar presiding over a public meeting held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya last evening to celebrate the 58th birthday of Mahatma Gandhi. A large number of people attended the meeting and every available seat was occupied. Eloquent and stirring speeches were delivered by a number of speakers among whom were Maulana Shaikat Ali, Mr. B. G. Kher, Vir Vamanrao Joshi, Mr. Purshottam Triumdas, Mr. B. P. Bharucha and others. A resolution conveying Bombay's best wishes for a long life of health and happiness to Mahatmaji was carried amidst applause. Mr. Jaykar, addressing the gathering, said that they had gathered there to perform a very pleasant function that evening—that of expressing their best wishes for the long life of Mahatmaji. Ordinarily, such a function might seem a common place one, but under the present circumstances it had a very peculiar significance. Of late Mahatma Gandhi was not in the enjoyment of the best of his health. His health had been shattered by excessive work in the cause of the country, the poor and the down-trodden. At such a time the speaker had no doubt that any resolution or felicitation would comfort the Mahatma that he has still some hold on the affections of the people of Bombay.

**MAHATMA—EMBODIMENT OF
INDIA'S SPIRITUAL EVOLUTION.**
Continuing, the chairman said that he had known Mahatmaji very intimately, and that he had been one of the first men

Randas. With the birth of Lokamanya Tilak a new wave of patriotism began. Mahatma Gandhi followed and gave a new impetus to Indian political life. The speaker then dealt on the gospel of Non-Violence preached by Mahatma Gandhi. He asked the critics of Mahatma not to slander the creed by saying that it was cowardice. Non-violence was not cowardice but was very powerful, asserted the speaker. He asked them whether Non-Violence existed when the Indian soldiers helped the British to conquer their Mother country. "Non-violence is the only weapon that will win Swaraj," he concluded.

HOPE OF COMMUNAL UNITY.
Maulana Shaikat Ali said that he felt very sad on that occasion because of the chaotic condition now existing in India. But he was very hopeful. He was hoping for a day when Hindus, Muslims, and all Indians would join shoulder to shoulder and fight their common enemy. He was still a firm believer in the programme chalked out by Mahatma Gandhi.

"I am getting old. You are all young, think for yourselves and serve your country according to your best convictions. Let Mahatmaji be spared for many years to come," he concluded.

Mr. B. P. Bharucha appealed to students to search their hearts and realise how far they were following the precepts of Mahatma Gandhi. "You are the future of India, be brave, be bold and serve your country," he added.

FIGHT FOR INDIA'S FREEDOM

MR. BIRLA'S APPEAL AT LADIES MEETING

The women of Bombay celebrated Mahatma Gandhi's 58th birthday at the Marwadi Vidyalaya last evening. A noteworthy feature of the proceedings was a dialogue given by the boys from the depressed classes of the Kumar Vinaya Mandir. Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale presided.

Mr. G. D. Birla who was the principal speaker said that although Mahatma Gandhi belonged to an aristocratic family and could easily have led a life of luxury and happiness he gave up all these when he saw the deplorable poverty and the degradation of the country. He then referred to Mahatma Gandhi's activities in the cause of Indian womanhood. It was the Mahatma who raised his voice against the injustice done to Indian widows by not allowing them to re-marry even in cases where such widows were still girls. Mahatma Gandhi fearlessly advocated widow-remarriage and being himself a highly religiously-minded man gave a definite lead to other Hindus.

INDIAN WOMEN NOT "ABALA".
Continuing, Mr. Birla said that it was a fashion in India to consider women as "abala" (helpless); but he asked the women to dispel this notion from their minds as he believed that both private and public actions of men were directly or indirectly controlled by women. The speaker appealed to the women to take their legitimate share in the fight for India's freedom and help to create a character and mentality in men that was so essential for the attainment of Swaraj. (Applause).

Mr. Jamanlal Bajaj was the next speaker. He reviewed the work of Mahatma Gandhi in the field of social reform, and especially with regard to his wide-spread gospel of the removal of untouchability.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale in a lucid speech in Marathi gave a short life-sketch of Mahatma Gandhi and appealed to her sisters to try and emulate in their lives some of the principles which made the Mahatma the greatest living being on the earth today.

MASSSES ROUSED TO SENSE OF SELF-RESPECT.

MADRAS' TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA

MADRAS, Oct. 2.

Eloquent tributes were paid to Mr. Gandhi at a well-attended meeting of Madras citizens at the Triplicane beach this evening on the occasion of his birthday celebrations. Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar who presided referred in glowing terms to the services of Mr. Gandhi in rousing the masses to a sense of national self-respect, and his campaign for the removal of untouchability and the propagation of the message of the spinning wheel. The speaker concluded with a fervent appeal to all parties for hearty co-operation to make the Madras Congress a great success.—A. P.

HOMELESS AND LANDLESS.

PEOPLE'S PLIGHT IN MATAR AND VASNA.

HON. MR. PATEL'S LABOUR OF LOVE

NADIAD, Oct. 2.

The Hon. Mr. Patel visited Matar and Vasna yesterday where he realised that hundreds of people living in villages on both sides of the river had become not only homeless but also landless. He noticed that large tracts had been rendered permanently unfit for cultivation owing to their being covered over by the river sand. Mr. Patel promised to bring all this and other matters relating to the plight of the people in these villages to the notice of Government and to request them to make an immediate detailed investigation into the whole question.

Mr. Patel told the people of these villages that the reason why their misfortune had not drawn the attention of the public and the Government of Bombay was that the authorities and Congress workers were naturally engaged first exclusively in supplying the immediate and urgent needs of the sufferers, namely food and clothing and housing. Now that both these agencies had a breathing time he would see that the plight of the villages was carefully investigated and attended to.—A. P.

EUROPEAN STEEL CARTEL

SELLING ORGANISATION TO BE CREATED

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Luxemburg.—An assembly of the European steel cartel has concluded. It has decided to create a selling organisation in different branches of production within the cartel.—Reuter.

FOREIGNERS' ENGAGEMENTS IN PERSIA

BILL IN MEJLIS

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Teheran.—Government have submitted a bill in the Mejlis for the engagement of four foreigners in the Ministry of Finance, namely, a financial and economic expert from Germany, the Inspector-General from Germany and the Treasurer-General and the Accountant-General from Switzerland.

BAN ON PLACARDS OR NOTICES

DELHI, Oct. 2.

The District Magistrate of Delhi has prohibited the printing and publishing of placards or notices announcing public meetings for one month owing to the prevailing communal tension and the fear of a breach of the public peace.—A. P.

CZECHOSLOVAKIAN LEGATION AT TEHERAN

LONDON, Oct. 2.

The Czechoslovakian Government has decided to establish a legation at Teheran.—Reuter.

MURDER OF HINDU

SUSPECT ON TRIAL

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 2.

A man named Mahboob, who was wanted in connection with the murder of a Hindu committed in Allahabad in the course of the Dadhikando communal riot on September 12, 1926, has been arrested by the police.

Placed before the Joint Magistrate, Allahabad, it was alleged by the police that three Muslims including the accused were concerned in the murder of Baiju.

The accused had so far evaded the police who had succeeded in securing the other two Muslims.—Free Press.

AWAITING POLITICAL CALM!

WHY ROYAL COMMISSION IS DELAYED?

WATCHING CONGRESS SCHEME.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

"Although it was expected is the Anglo-Indian circles that the appointment of the Statutory Commission would be announced in Autumn, this is now unlikely," says the "Sunday Times," because in the first place the British Government and the Government of India desire a calmer political

NEW PHAZE IN CHINESE STRUGGLE

SHANSI GOVERNOR JOINS NATIONALISTS

CAUSE OF NORTHERNERS' RETREAT.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Shanghai.—The announcement by the Nanking Government that Yenhsishan, Governor of Shansi, has proclaimed his intention of joining the Nationalists against Changtsoin, marks the climax of the strained relations between Chang's forces and Shansi troops since the spring, when the latter's threat to cut communications was the main cause of the Northerners' withdrawal from Honan, just when it appeared that they had defeated the Nationalists. The position has not been clarified in least now, but it is as unlikely that Yenhsishan would be able to advance against Peking as that it would be possible for the Northerners to overrun mountainous Shansi.—Reuter.

CHAMBERLAIN-DE RIVERA TALKS.

NO AGREEMENT REACHED

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Pelma (Majorca).—Sir Austen Chamberlain and Primo de Rivera conferred on board the yacht "Dolphin" De Rivera dined on board the yacht.

It is semi-officially stated that the object of the meeting was to satisfy the mutual desire of two to better know each other. It is added that the conversation touched world politics, but de Rivera declared that no agreement or understanding of any sort was reached.

Lady Chamberlain and other guests were present during most part of the conversation.

Sir Austen Chamberlain will visit Valencia and probably Barcelona and then Morocco.—Reuter.

WINE-GROWERS WORRIED

FRANCE TO GO DRY

LONDON, Sept. 14. (By Mail).

France is going "dry". The prohibition will be voluntary and the result of high prices that are being charged for wines.

According to a report from Paris since last October, France has drunk 700,000,000 quarts less than the year before. That amounts to twenty quarts for every French man, woman and child, which however in view of the enormous wine consumption, is a mere drop in the bottle.

During that same period, France drank three billion quarts of wine, besides shipping great quantities to ports all over the world. Vast prosperity once smiled on French wine-growers, but they committed the fatal error of picking a few "sous" on the price to make the profits even fatter.

When wine prices grew too high for the ultimate consumer, the average Frenchman started cutting his wine with water or voluntarily reduced his consumption so that the total spent for wine remained the same. This voluntary movement towards partial prohibition has worried the wine growers.—Free Press.

TELEPHONE SERVICE BETWEEN BRITAIN AND CANADA.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Each speaking from the Prime Minister's office, Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Mackenzie King will inaugurate to-morrow the telephone service between Britain and Canada. A three-minute call between London and Ottawa or Quebec, Montreal, Toronto or Hamilton will cost 45 sterling, with 45 sterling for each additional minute.—Reuter.

"SAK" RE-ADDRESSES MILL- OWNERS.

NO USE BANGING AT DOORS OF GOVT.

"PUBLIC DUTY SHOULD PRECEDE PRIVATE FANCIES."

LONDON, Sept. 16. (By Mail).

There has been a further exchange of correspondence between the Bombay Millowners' Association and Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala in regard to the question of representation by the Bombay Millowners' Association of their views on British participation in the Chinese situation. On the 6th July, Mr. Saklatwala addressed a letter to the Bombay Millowners' Association, on the subject. The Secretary of the Millowners' Association replied to Mr. Saklatwala affirming the Association's views that representations such as were suggested were beyond the province of the Association.

COURTESY TO SAKLATWALA.

Following is the text of the correspondence:—

From the Secretary, the Millowners' Association, Bombay to Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala, M.P., dated Bombay 12/8/1927.

"Dear Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 6th ultimo, and to state that my Committee much appreciate your courtesy in giving them the benefit of your views on the present situation in China although they much regret their inability to share these views.

My Committee in their previous letter to you dated 8th February 1927 had stated that they considered it did not fall within the province of this Association to express an opinion on the policy of the Government of India with regard to the Chinese situation and they was no reason to resile from this attitude.

To this Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala has addressed the following reply dated London, 14th September 1927.

"Dear Sir,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 12th ultimo and I thank your Committee for the courtesy of an explanatory reply to my previous correspondence. I really do not wish to take undue advantage of that courtesy, but without further apology I will ask you to let me trouble your Association yet further in an all-important question of policy.

DICTATES OF MODERN LIFE CONDITIONS.

I really do not for a moment suggest that your Association should abandon its original purpose and turn itself into a political organisation, guiding the Government of the country in its internal and external policy. However, I wish to point out to you that the carrying out of your industrial objects is impossible under modern conditions of life if you lay down the Government of India in your anxiety to preserve a political neutrality. All industrial organisations in Great Britain are seeking direct and indirect means of representing their views on political problems of the day which are now inseparably woven up with the industrial situation in every country. Here you are face to face with the dire necessity of dealing with an international position, you require certain action to be taken towards a foreign country like Japan, and you are compelled to work the wheels of the political machinery of your country. You cannot merely bang at the doors of a Government Department as if you are blind and deaf to all that is happening in that department in establishing and hardening a certain policy of your Government. If your Government is in secret or open entanglement with Japan over the situation in China, the fulfilment or otherwise of your demands upon your Government for action against Japan depends upon such entanglements.

COURTING AT ANY PRICE.

As guardians of a country's industry you are in duty bound to remain wide awake and to express your views and to make your demands for the alteration of certain political measures of your Government. A policy of "courting-at-any-price" with Japan and a policy of "representation-at-any-price" against China is bound to reflect most adversely upon the moral and economic claims of India. The Government of India proclaimed to the World that the Expeditions to China were sent out to safeguard the interest of Indian Commerce. At that time your failure to study and to pronounce views upon that policy clearly meant your endorsement of the action of your Government, now fatal to yourselves.

82 PEOPLES' REQUIREMENTS.

You claim to be the trustees of an important national industry in India; you claim to direct by your brain power the destinies of thousands of shareholders and hundreds of thousands of Workers; you are seeking to impose a tax on imports that would affect the fortunes of your consumers who are 70 per cent. of the population of India, and you cannot therefore direct the work of your Association in an irresponsible manner to suit the requirements of your 82 members, who may be

seeking personally to stand in good grace with the authorities.

I appeal to you and all your shareholders for a change of policy in which public duty should precede private fancies.—Free Press.

"SAK" IN IRELAND

SUPPORTS WORKERS' LEAGUE CANDIDATES

LONDON, Sept. 16. (By Mail).

Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala, M.P., has been on a brief visit to Belgium, Germany and France to study the progress of the workers' movement in those countries. From the contingent he went to Dublin to support the candidature of James Larkin, James Larkin Junior and John Lawlor, the three candidates set up by the Irish Worker League. The basic policy of the Irish Worker League is the establishment of a Workers' Republic in Ireland, based upon the public ownership of the land and industrial capital of the country.

In an open letter addressed to the Indian Comrades from Dublin, Mr. Saklatwala refers to the machinations against him (which have resulted in the cancellation of his passport to India) and to the Workers' movement in Ireland and the odds against which it has to make headway and says:—

"Out of 264 candidates (offering for the Irish elections) my comrades are only three. The represent the Irish Workers League which incorporates the industrial and agricultural workers of Ireland. This organisation is the exact parallel to the 'Workers and Peasants Party' that I

DOWAGER BEGUM OF BHOPA

RECEIVED AT GOVT. HOUSE

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received H. H. the Dowager Begum of Bhopal at Government House, Ganeshnagar, Poon, on Saturday.

recommended and still recommend to my Indian brothers and sisters. I beg of you to give the fullest publicity to the Election programme of the Irish Worker League, both industrial and political. I want you to see that despite all the slander of our opponents, that we are really bent on the most benevolent and humane work for the nations of the World that shall not only bring real peace in each home, but will make international relations and wars unnecessary and impossible.

I appeal once again to my Indian comrades to cast off their prejudices, to come out of the suburbs of metaphysics, to run away from political formulae, to cast aside all the elements of Royal Commissions and foreign made constitutions for continuance of national slavery. In diseased forms, and to set to work for a similar programme.—Free Press.

VOICE OF TRUE SOCIALISM.

LABOUR WILL SAVE INDIA. SAYS MR RANGA IYER

LONDON, Sept. 15. (By Mail).

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, M.L.A., who is now on the continent, writes to "The New Leader"—"Allow me to express thanks, on behalf of India, for the good fight last hour put up in the House of Commons during the last two Indian debates and the repudiation by that tireless friend of India and of all good causes, Mr. Lansbury, of the 'disorderly' and 'unstable' policy which makes it impossible to make cover of a lawless law for 1926. British Bureauveray to put people in prison in India without trial."

Mr. Lansbury's repudiation of that policy has been doubly welcome to the Indian people (1) because it is the voice of true Socialism; (2) and also because Labour, having been kicked by that "arrogant" diplomat of the Liberal Party, Lord Reading, during his Viceroyalty, to support a policy of "lettres de cachet," it was up to a true Labour spokesman to expose the miserable trick. Mr. Ernest Thurtle fully and frankly completed the exposure of the scandal, much to the chagrin of Earl Winterton.

I believe Labour, if returned to power, will save India for the Empire, even as Lord Durham saved Canada and Campbell-Bannerman saved South Africa. If, however, the present warlords of Whitehall are returned to office, the Empire in India will be wrecked. India stands to gain but Britain will gain only if the trusts Socialism.—Free Press.

TRAIN LORRY CRASH

9 KILLED: 13 INJURED

AMRITSAR, Oct. 2.

It has been now ascertained that nine were killed and thirteen injured in the train-lorry crash that occurred three miles off Amritsar at the Railway crossing.—Free Press.

who worked with him in the Punjab and thereafter. To him Mahatmaji represented India at the utmost height of its moral and spiritual evolution. One may differ with Mahatmaji in his political views. But after all politics was only a very short chapter in the ultimate history of a man's life. What counted ultimately was the mentality and the entire spiritual being of the man. Mahatmaji had reached a high spiritual plane. He represented India's culture which lay in ascribing, self-sacrifice and renunciation. Without fear of contradiction it could be said that Mahatmaji was the very embodiment of glorious truth, self-sacrifice and renunciation. To him there was no difference between what he believed and what he did. This was what made him an outstanding figure, a saint, in the history of the world to-day.

Mr. B. G. Kher, speaking next, said that the life of Mahatma Gandhi had affected the private lives of thousands of people and put them on a higher level. It had done a great deal of good to the public life of the country. The chief characteristic of Mahatmaji's life was his constant and continuous search after absolute truth. Nothing daunted him in his search after truth. He followed truth at all cost, at all sacrifice and inconvenience. It was his love for truth that made him give up the Civil Disobedience Campaign which he was about to launch because he believed and was convinced by the occurrences then that the country was not prepared for that step. He risked his popularity and leadership for the sake of what he implicitly believed in the truth. Again when he was prosecuted by Government for sedition he frankly told that the Government was satanic and courted punishment for the offence.

WHAT MAHATMA HAS ACHIEVED.

Mr. Purshottam Triumdas then said that whatever Mahatma Gandhi's political opponents might say about him, he was sure it was the work of Mahatmaji which had made possible the spirit which was existing in this country at present, the spirit if not of having freedom but at least the aspiration for freedom which every one held so dear.

Vir Wamanrao Joshi was the next speaker. He said that it has been the tradition of Indian politics that national regeneration should be brought about by saints. This could be strikingly seen throughout the Indian history. Shivaaji was inspired by

STOCK-HOLDERS
SCHEME"EUROPEAN INTERESTS WILL
GAIN CONTROL"WALCHAND HIRACHAND'S
APPREHENSIONS

BOMBAY, Sept. 30.

A representative of the Free Press, of India interviewed Mr. Walchand Hirachand, President of the Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay on the merits of the Stock-holders' scheme suggested by Sir Basil Blackett for the constitution of the Directorate of the Reserve Bank.

Mr. Walchand was reluctant to express any views in the absence of definite scheme before him, but after being asked to say how the commercial community regard the principles of the stockholders' scheme he spoke as follows:

Mr. Walchand: For an authoritative statement of Indian commercial opinion, I would wait till the Indian Merchants Chamber and other Indian Chambers have considered the scheme and expressed their views. But, what I am unable to understand is, how the stockholders' scheme can be reconciled with the principle of a State Bank which the Assembly has adopted unanimously with the consent of the Government. To my mind, the stockholders' scheme is the opposite of a State Bank scheme. The main argument in support of a state bank is that by eliminating the shareholders, it ensures that the control shall vest in the representatives of recognized interests identical with the country's interests. A Reserve Bank will have the entire charge of the country's resources in the shape of Government deposits, currency reserves and deposits of other banks. If the directors were elected by the shareholders, they would be representatives of very restricted interests. It was considered a risky procedure to hand over the huge resources of a Reserve Bank to a body of people whose interests in terms of material value were confined to the earning of guaranteed dividends. The Government, whether out of their own convictions or not of deference to public opinion, conceded the weight of the opposition to a shareholders' bank scheme and helped to pass in the Assembly the State Bank clause. Having done this, it passes my comprehension how the Finance Member proposed the stockholders' scheme as something consistent with a state bank and how any party leader who was before an ardent supporter of state bank could consent to the scheme.

EMPTY PRIVILEGES.

Because the Government and the opposition leaders are unable to reach an agreement on the single issue of direct representation of legislatures on the directorate it is proposed to secure predominant control to a directorate elected by the stockholders which is only another name for shareholders. The merits of the stockholders' scheme it is said is that it associates the members of the Central Legislature on the provincial board of trustees and it secures to the provinces equal representation. As far as the association of members of the Central Legislature with provincial trustees for the election of a director is concerned, it is an empty privilege. The members of the central legislature will constitute one-fourth of the total number of provincial trustees and if they think that they could influence the election of a director from their province, they are rather mistaken. As to the representation to the provinces, it is equally an empty privilege as long as the provinces cannot ensure the return of a director truly representative of its interests. A director returned by an electoral college composed predominantly of representatives of stockholders will be a representative not of the province as a whole but of the limited body of stockholders who may be Europeans, loyalists or any other sectional body.

WHY NOT REVIVE SHAREHOLDERS'
SCHEME?

The main point to be remembered about the stockholders' scheme is that the ten directors to be elected by the stockholders would have no more representative public capacity than the directors of a shareholders' bank. The principle of one vote for each stockholder in the distribution of stocks between ten provinces, the right of members of the central legislature to vote in their provinces—all these could as well be tacked on to the shareholders' bank. If the main principle underlying the shareholders' bank is to be given effect to in the name of the stockholders it would be more business-like to revive the shareholders' bank. In fact, it will be easier for vested interests to control the stocks than the shares for the simple reason that a corner in eight per cent or six per cent shares will involve a greater premium than a corner in five per cent stocks.

EUROPEAN INTERESTS WILL
DOMINATE.

A little reflection will show that the stakes involved in the control of the Reserve Bank are so great that no efforts

ENHANCED PRES-
TIGE IN AIR.BRITISHERS NOT
MUCH ELATED?THIN CROWD AT MAMMOTH
ENCLOSURE

LONDON, Oct. 1.

An enclosure capable of holding over 2,000 persons was specially arranged at the Croydon aerodrome, but the crowd numbered only two thousand, including a large force of policemen sent to control them. Inclement weather alone could not have deterred admirers of those whose feat has so enhanced British prestige in the air; and it cannot be doubted that the public gracefully bowed to the traditional objection of the members of the Services to fuss and displays of adulation. (Reuter's Special.)

PROPAGANDA FUND OPENED.

TO EDUCATE FOREIGNERS ABOUT
INDIA.

LONDON, Sept. 14 (By Mail).

In order to carry on an intelligent and educative propaganda for India in Britain and elsewhere, the "Indian" has been pressed to open a propaganda fund, by means of which leaflets and pamphlets will be prepared and issued at a very low rate and carefully distributed among political workers. It has likewise been suggested that the periodical should be sent free of charge to societies and associations engaged in political, social, economic and industrial development, especially among those whose views are already international and not restricted either nationally or commercially. One Guinea per year will keep six such societies in regular contact with the modern conditions in awakened India and will counter in a great measure any other propaganda carried on against the interests of India. Thus, there will be two branches of this fund:—(1) Devoted to publishing and distributing leaflets and pamphlets. (2) For the circulation of "The Indian" as mentioned above.

All donations received, it has been announced will be acknowledged in "The Indian" month by month. (Free Press)

JATINGA RIVER IN FLOOD

RETAINING WALL WASHED AWAY

CHITTAGONG, Oct. 1.

Owing to heavy floods in the Jatinga river, the retaining wall at mile 280.1/2 below Damoherra station, on the hill section of the Assam-Bengal Railway, was washed away on September 30th for a length of forty feet. Transhipment of passengers is necessary. Through communication is expected to be restored by October 2. (A. P.)

CURFEW ORDER WITHDRAWN

RAMLILA IN DEHRA DUN

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 2.

In response to the wishes of Hindus, the District Magistrate of Dehra Dun has withdrawn the Curfew Order for facilitating the second day's Dussehra celebrations. The procession was allowed to be taken out with music, but the restrictions about the carrying of weapons have been maintained. The authorities took great precautions by quartering armed policemen in front of the Dhanawala mosque. (Free Press.)

GOVERNOR OF U. P.

NAINITAL, Oct. 1.

Though his term of office will expire on the 22nd December next, H. E. Sir William Marris, the Governor of the United Provinces, will, it is understood, continue to act as Governor till the 14th January 1928 on which day Sir Alexander Muddiman, the Governor-designate, is due to take over charge. (A. P.)

At a meeting of the ladies of Rajaulmundry, it was unanimously resolved to convene district educational reform conference of the ladies of the Godavari district, to consider matters of educational reform and to elect delegates for the Andhra Ladies' Conference. (Free Press.)

would be spared by powerful interests, particularly non-Indian exchange banks, to acquire control by all means. In any such competition for control, success will go to the most powerful competitor in respect of money and influence. And which is in terms of money and power the most powerful interest in this country next to Government? It is the European interests represented in the sphere of finance by the exchange banks. These would have the sympathy and passive if not active support of the Government. It is therefore a simple logical deduction that the director elected by shareholders or stockholders whatever the safeguards to ensure democratic control, would be the instruments of foreign vested interests. Viewed in this light, there could be only one answer to the question of the country's attitude towards the stockholders' bank and it is never and at no cost. (Free Press.)

"SAK'S" APPEAL TO GANDHIJI.
NO LIMITATIONS ON NATION'S
PROGRESS."ACT BEFORE LAST LINGERING
VESTIGE OF OPPORTUNITY
WAFES AWAY."

LONDON, Sept. 16 (By Mail).

"No man has a right to fix a boundary to the march of a nation. No man has right to say to his country, thus far shalt thou go and no further"—these memorable words of Parnell inscribed on the Parnell monument in Ireland are made the slogan of a fresh appeal by Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala to Mahatma Gandhi to do your duty in a practical manner and as quickly as possible before the last lingering vestige of opportunity wafes away."

Following is the text of the letter dated Dublin, September 14, 1927.

Dear Comrade Gandhi,

I am in Dublin but my thoughts are still with you. British Imperialism now declares point-blank that the world cannot disarm, for Britain has to keep in chains India, Africa, China, Arabia and the rest, and if her navy becomes a danger to others other Powers may keep equally large forces. Those who in Egypt, India, Ireland and China are carrying on an Imperialist or a pro-imperialist policy, directly or indirectly, are, therefore, standing in the way of world peace, and are perhaps unconsciously guilty of a policy of periodical universal bloodshed.

HAPPY FAMILY AND MILITARIST TYRANNY.

My thoughts again turn to you to lead

our country on the right path to break with Imperialism for the sake of prosperity and happiness of millions of British Workers, and in the cause of world humanitarism. Great Britain, Australia and Canada can and may, become out united happy family, but enslaved Ireland, India China and Africa make that happy family union an imperialist and militarist tyranny. Only a few rich and unscrupulous British families want such an Empire, and not the man-in-the-street.

I was just walking down the main street of Dublin last night. I saw round me a new Ireland with a new Irish soul rising out of the ashes of their 1916 rebellion for independence. I can send you no better message from the Irish heart than the one that I saw in this street, carved on the Parnell Monument, and once uttered by Parnell himself. "No man has a right to fix the boundary to the march of a nation. No man has a right to say to his country, 'Thus far shalt thou go and no further.' We have never attempted to fix the 'No Plus Ultra' to the process of Ireland's nationhood, and we never shall."

Comrade Gandhi, let me appeal to you to do your duty in a practical manner and as quickly as possible before the last lingering vestige of opportunity wafes away. (Free Press.)

WELL-KNOWN
AVIATOR KILLEDK-530 CRASHED FROM HEIGHT
OF 800 METRES.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Teheran.—During the demonstration of the Junkers military aeroplane K-530 which recently flew from Angora to Teheran in twelve hours crashed from a height of 800 metres. The well-known aviator Peter Wagner was killed. The machine had been specially brought for the purpose of exhibition before the Persian War Ministry. (Reuter.)

MRS. BESANT'S BIRTHDAY

CELEBRATIONS AT CAWNPORE.

CAWNPORE, Oct. 1.

Under the auspices of the Chohan Lodge Theosophical Society Dr. Besant's birthday anniversary was celebrated this evening at Khatri High School. (A. P.)

AT ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 1.

The 80th birthday of Dr. Annie Besant was celebrated here to-night. A public meeting was held in the premises of the Theosophical School under the presidency of Mr. Chintamani, when tributes were paid to Dr. Besant. The meeting resolved to send a message to Dr. Besant paying its tribute of admiration respect and gratitude to her, and praying for her long life. (A. P.)

CELEBRATIONS AT SIOM

Messrs. K. J. B. Wadia, Misra, and Kande of the Theosophical Society, visited the Beggars Camp on Saturday with a large quantity of sweets and distributed the same to the inmates of the Camp, about 150 in number. They were met by Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, Joint Honorary Secretary of the Committee and Capt. J. Penney of the Salvation Army. Rao Bahadur Pai thanked the Theosophical Society for remembering the beggars on such an occasion as that of the birthday of Mrs. Besant who has done immense service to the cause of India—politically, religiously and socially. He said that India would ever be grateful to Mrs. Besant for what she has done and wished her many many returns of the day in the interest of the teeming millions of Indian people. It was a pleasant sight to see the beggars enjoying the sumptuous sweets provided for them and the beggars of the Camp rose three cheers to Mrs. Besant. The party then dispersed.

ABDUL BASHIR SENTENCED

LAHORE, Oct. 1.

Mirza Mehdi Husein, Magistrate, has convicted Abdul Bashir of attempted murder of three persons near Mirza-gud Anarkali on May 4th during the Lahore disturbances, passing concurrent sentences of four years' rigorous imprisonment on each count. The accused was acquitted on the remaining two counts. (A. P.)

SOVIET-PERSIAN
PACT.NO INTERFERENCE IN
INTERNAL AFFAIRS

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Moscow.—The Soviet-Persian Guarantee of Neutrality Pact and Customs Convention have been signed and Notes exchanged concerning trade relations.

The Pact binds the signatories to abstain from aggression and interference in the internal affairs of each other and to enter no political alliances, agreements or economic boycotts of blockades against the other. (Reuter.)

LEAGUE AND OPIUM

EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF
ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Geneva.—An extraordinary session of the League of Nations is discussing the elaborate suggestions submitted by the Italian Government for more effective control of the traffic in opium and dangerous drugs. The Italian delegate urged that the signatories to the Opium Convention who had not complied with its provisions should give reasons for their attitude.

The Committee noted the assurances of Persia that three years hence the traffic would be reduced by 10 per cent.

The American Observer informed the Chairman of the Committee that 73 American Maritime Insurance Companies had accepted the British proposal to insure merchandise concealing opium and other dangerous drugs. This communication favourably impressed the Committee. (Reuter.)

"UNFETTERED LIBERTY OF
WORSHIP."

TRIBUTE EUROPEANS IN S. AFRICA.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Cape Town.—Sayed Mansur Arzefalee of Medina, speaking at the farewell banquet in his honour on the conclusion of his two years' visit to the Union, expressed his pleasure at the unfettered liberty of worship enjoyed by the Muslims in the Union. He paid a tribute to the European population of South Africa for their religious tolerance and expressed the opinion that the agreement between India and South Africa would mark the beginning of better times for all concerned. (Reuter.)

AGRA BOOK SHOP RAIDED

FRUITLESS SEARCH FOR 2 1-2 HOURS

BENARES, Oct. 1.

A message to the "AT" says that the Prem Pustakalaya of Agra and the house of its owner Mr. Prem Saran, were raided by police on Thursday morning. The police, it is stated, searched both the places for over two hours and a half. But no objectionable or suspicious matter was found nor anything seized by them.

It is believed that these searches were made in connection with the proscribed pamphlet "Rangila Rasul." (Free Press.)

LAHORE NEWSPAPER IN
TROUBLE

ORDER PASSED ON EDITOR

LAHORE, Oct. 1.

Mr. Lincoln, Additional District Magistrate, pronounced orders in the case under Section 105 C.P.C. (Security proceedings) in which the editor of "Swaraaj" a local vernacular weekly stood charged of publishing an article entitled "Thirty thou, said Madras will kill King George." The plea for the accused was the article was an extract from the report of the Rowlatt Committee.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to furnish two securities of Rs. 5,000 and to execute a bond for the like sum. (Free Press.)

(Continued from Column 6.)

people and the consequent want of methods and the means of propaganda are standing in the way of the rapid progress of the movement. But the strong spirit of solidarity among the workers is the great hope for the future. We may have to face a severe struggle to prevent a cut in the wages of the cotton textile workers soon.

I have been asked by the General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress to request you to send your fraternal delegation to visit India and attend the next Congress at Cawnpore in November next.

Comrades! Let us look at imperialism and capitalist exploitation straight in the face. (Hear, hear.)

I call upon you, comrades, to help us strenuously and to help us effectively.

We want you to send out your men, your money, your advice your co-operation, in the hour of our need, so that you and we may combine together and achieve and sustain the high standard of living desired by all workers of the world.

All power to Labour, all strength to the solidarity of an international movement. I thank you again. (Cheers.)

THE INDIAN WORKER

HIS PLIGHT.

MR. SETHI'S SPEECH AT
EDINBURGH

The following are extracts from the speech delivered by Mr. G. Sethi, fraternal delegate from the All-India Trade Union Congress to the British Trades Union Congress, held at Edinburgh.

Mr. Chairman and comrades, first of all I have to thank the General Council for the kind invitation to the All-India Trade Union Congress to send a fraternal delegate to this Congress. It has given me great pleasure to participate in your deliberation. As an Indian, bringing the greetings to this Congress from the organised workers of India to British workers, I am in a very happy position in this gathering of the T. J. C. of Great Britain as I stand in the midst of my fellow workers and comrades and not the rulers of my country (cheers).

We quite remember your Scarborough resolution for the freedom of India as an independent State as well as your resolutions and other demonstrations for the freedom of China.

At our Trade Union Congress at Delhi we rejoiced at your resolution of close unity between the workers of Great Britain and the workers of Russia, both of whom were determined to bring about a genuine trade-union international unity of the workers of the world, and thus the trade union organisations of the Eastern countries would have joined the movement soon.

We remember with gratitude the true international spirit of the Russian workers who substantially assisted us during the general lock-out of the textile workers of Bombay in December 1924, and who magnificently stood by the miners of Great Britain in their great struggle (cheers).

The Indian workers hope, that in spite of many recent indications to the contrary, the great unity between the Russian and British workers will be strengthened and thus will be instrumental in bringing about a world unity. We fear a much more serious outcome if your Trade Union Congress has any rupture with the Russian Trade Unions, namely, a Cinstrus war against China or Russia, with India being used as the principal base. For the first time in history the British War Secretary is going to India to study the North-West Frontier. The British Government has already broken off diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia. We must all be prepared to take effect measures to prevent this rupture from developing into open war. The one factor that can stop any other catastrophe is actual action by trade union organisations and the Labour Party of Great Britain. All other questions become insignificant in face of this danger of War in the near future.

Now, as regards the condition of workers in India. Unfortunately, very little is known about the real condition of the people or the workers of India in this country. I will briefly mention to you some facts. No doubt India has been considered to be one of eight countries of chief industrial importance but the lot of the very large majority of workers is hard toil and a miserable existence.

A thatched insanitary mud hut or a crowded one-room tenement is our dwelling house with hardly any or no furniture except a few gummy bags for a bed. Plain boiled source rice with salt and chilies is the only food we can procure with the earnings of a hard day's work.

The wages of the majority of us are hardly 4d. to 5d. per day for women and 5d. to 7d. per day for men, and even less. There is no provision whatever against unemployment or sickness and there are no old-age pensions. A fixed minimum wage is a thing quite unknown in India as yet. We have to work a week of 60 hours and in States with very few exceptions there is no legal limit to the hours of work per day or week. Over and above this the employers punish us with fines and make deductions from our wages.

We had no opportunities to go to school, and hardly any of us even know how to read or write, and we lead a life of ignorance.

This refers to those who are lucky enough to get some employment but there are millions and millions of workers who are unemployed during the greater portion of the year and who drag on a miserable and wretched existence.

I will give you one instance by which you can get an idea of the conditions under which we as workers live. In Bombay, one of the most important industrial towns, you will be shocked to know that 660 children out of 1,000 die before they are one year of age.

I am afraid I may be causing unpleasantness but I must speak it out. It is a pity that certain members of the British T. U. Movement should also begin to adopt the master-class point of view, that Indian labour is not efficient and their output is insufficient. I am afraid it is rather an exaggeration and based on insufficient data, as the dividend sheets of Jute, Cotton, coal and tea companies will show.

The Trade Union Movement in India is just in the infancy. We have hardly 300,000 to 400,000 organised out of as many and even more millions of workers.

GRINDING POVERTY.
Appalling idleness and grinding poverty and the low standard of living of the (Continued in Column 2.)

PROF. K. T. SHAH'S LECTURE

taking next the details of the Soviet budget, we may remark, a great contrast with the Tsarist time. In the old time over 3/4 of the revenue came from taxation, while less than a fourth was derived from State domain and enterprise. Taxes, nearly 80 per cent consisted of taxes on articles of everyday and universal consumption like salt or tobacco. Total revenues in 1913 amounted to 13 million roubles. At the present time, with somewhat higher prices and larger territory and population, it has increased at about 5,000 million roubles or 400 million. It consists, on the revenue side, of tax receipts, both direct and indirect, and profits or surplus of State enterprise and property. In the years preceding the New Economic Policy came

ART AND CULTURE IN RUSSIA.
On the artistic side, also the Revolutionaries had their new ideals and ambitions to take the place of the old conceptions. Incidentally, let us observe that

Srimad Jagadguru Shankaracharya of Maradipatti has sent a telegram of H. E. the Governor-General in Council, Simla, expressing surprise at the Indian Legislature "meddling with the religious freedom of the Hindu community" by its attitude towards the Bill to prevent the marriages of girls below the age of twelve, and saving it at His Excellency's Government. It was placed before the Legislature at the viewpoint of the orthodox Hindu community. The telegram urges His Excellency to veto the Bill.—A. P.

What the youth of
and is achieving in
young men that I
achieve here. It

CALCUTTA, Oct. 1.

Enthusiastic crowds lined the banks of the Ganges to-day to witness the thirty-miles swimming competition organised by the Ahirchola Sporting Club at Hooghly. Jaanchandra Chatterjee, a student of the City College, covered the distance from Hooghly to Calcutta in five hours and fifty-nine minutes in the tide.

A boy of ten competed and finished the course, with fifteen others, from whom three resigned mid-way in the stream. One winner fainted in water and was rescued by life savers.—Free Press.

At this juncture the Council of the American Board's North China Mission entered the scene. Americans have right to be proud of these representatives. The two cables sent by this Council to the President and People of our nation called for a campaign of popular education to make clear that armed intervention in China would be an international crime, that the time has come for our Government to scrap unequal treaties and negotiate at once new agreements with the two Chinese Governments separately or jointly, that there is an immense fountain of goodwill and friendship for America in the Far Eastern Republic, that the national movement there is the one great hope of a redeemed, peaceful, and progressive nation and that sensational news like the recent press exploitation of the Nanking affair should be thoroughly discounted. Again and again leading Chinese assured me that if the Porter resolution had passed the Senate and if President Coolidge had at once begun to carry out its terms, the effect in China and the Far East generally would have been overwhelming. What a fearful story the conduct of our foreign relations has been since the war. Again and again as in the case of the excision clause or of Nicaragua or Mexico our nation has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. But it is not too late to mend this record. A positive policy of justice and friendship toward China, carried out irrespective of the line of action followed by other countries, would still enable us to regain our reputation for square dealing and high international statesmanship and help bind the peoples bordering the Pacific ocean in permanent peace.

In a communication to the "Chronicle," Mr. Kalyandas J. Desai of the local Arya Samaj Branch, says that he has received an anonymous letter threatening his life and argues that the need of the hour is not to lose one's head but to live down communalism. He remarks, "I wonder how any Islamic brethren could see anything injurious to them in the belief and act of the Arya Samaj. The Arya Samaj has been carrying on this mission for more than fifty years and I have found no such mystical outburst against it and its leaders. I believe because the whole Hindu Society is now at one with the Arya Samaj and has revised its conservative ideas of Shuddhi and antoconsecration that some of our Moslem brethren don't like us. I wish they would look at our point of view. We welcome them as much among us as our Hindu brethren. Just as Hindus are trying to remove their disabilities, so should Moslems remove their defects."

CALCUTTA, Oct. 1.
Enthusiastic crowds lined the banks of the Ganges to-day to witness the thirty-miles swimming competition organised by the Ahirzola Sporting Club at Hooghly. Jaanchandra Chatterjee, a student of the City College, covered the distance from Hooghly to Calcutta in five hours and fifty-five minutes in ebb tide.
A boy of ten competed and finished the course, with fifteen others from whom three resigned mid-way in the stream. One swimmer fainted in water and was rescued by life savers.—Free Press.

*Not only Extra Size
but Extra Quality also*



ISHVERDAS & CO.
ONE and ONLY ONE Distributors. P. O. Box 733, Bombay 1.
50 Years Reputation in each Packet.

Now for a good night's rest

There's nothing that will ensure a restful night more certainly than a glass of HORLICK'S. Nourishing, light, and delicious in flavour, HORLICK'S is a perfect food for the weary, imparts vigour and builds bone, brain, and muscle.

In a glass of all Chemists and Bazaars.

HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK

MADE IN A MOMENT WITH HOT OR COLD WATER

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO. LTD.
SLOUGH, BEDFORDSHIRE, ENGLAND

For **MALARIA**
and the anaemia frequently following this disease

TONOMALARE
(Arsenoferratin and Quinine) has been proved to be a
REMEDY OF EXCELLENT EFFECT.

It is of particular value in the
after-treatment of MALARIA
and subsequent anaemia.

Can be had from Chemists and Druggists or apply:
LAVCHAND VRAJIDAS & CO., Princess Street.
THOMPSON TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

Agents:—**FRANCIS KLEIN** : : : P. B. 777, BOMBAY.

For your **HEALTH'S** sake—purify your **BLOOD**

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to venereal and skin complaints arising from impurities in the blood. This may be remedied by the use of WILKINSON'S SANGUINARIA, which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.

WILKINSON'S SANGUINARIA

has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it the most wonderful purifier of the human blood. The Perfect and most reliable remedy for TORPID LIVER, DYSPEPSIA, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

Beware of imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

WILKINSON'S
WILKINSON'S, LTD., 45, Southwark St., London, S.E.1, England.

PIECEGOODS TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA.

REMARKABLE ADVANCE OF JAPAN IN MARKET.

NO APPRECIABLE VARIATION IN YARN EXPORTS.

In his notes relating to the Import and Export Trade of British India, the Secretary of the Mill-owners' Association, Bombay, states:—

In the following notes, the figures relating to the Import and Export Trade of British India for the half year ending 30th June 1927 have been compared with those of the corresponding period in 1926.

The table numbers mentioned in the margin of the note refer to the tables printed in the June issue of the All-India Statistics published by this Association and are intended to indicate the exact table or tables from which the conclusions mentioned in the notes have been arrived at.

IMPORTS OF PIECEGOODS (ALL DESCRIPTIONS).

The total imports have increased from 911 million yards to 1,020 million yards. There has been a considerable increase in all classes of piecegoods with the exception of "Grey Bordered" and "Woven Coloured Goods."

Almost all foreign countries sending piecegoods to British India have participated in the increase noted above, but the United Kingdom still retains the bulk of the trade, and her sendings to British India increased from 755 million yards to 809 million yards—an increase of 54 million yards compared with a total increase of 109 million yards in the sendings of all countries.

Another feature is the remarkable advance made by Japan in the piecegoods market during the last few years: her sendings to India were 152 million yards in the first half of 1927 as compared with 116 million yards in the first half of 1926.

From the figures it will be noticed that out of 109 million yards increase in total imports, 31 million yards have been imported into Bombay.

IMPORTS OF COTTON YARNS (ALL DESCRIPTIONS).

The following figures give at a glance:—
(1) The state of the import trade in each class of yarn in the first half of 1927 as compared with the first half of 1926;

(2) The position of Bombay with reference to the total imports:—

(In Millions of lbs.)			
All-India.			
	Jan-June, 1926.	Jan-June, 1927.	
Grey Singles	18.4	19.4	
Coloured Singles	3.5	2.7	
White, Bleached	2.3	2.3	
Grey, Folded	3.2	3.0	
Coloured, Folded	.5	.3	
Mercurised	1.9	2.1	
Artificial Silk	2.3	5.2	
All Yarns	32.7	33.9	
Bombay Port.			
	Jan-June, 1926.	Jan-June, 1927.	
Grey Singles	8.6	10.6	
Coloured Singles	.1	.1	
White, Bleached	1.1	1.3	
Grey, Folded	3.6	3.2	
Coloured, Folded	.3	.1	
Mercurised	1.9	2.1	
Artificial Silk	1.5	4.7	
All Yarns	17.1	22.1	

The above table reveals two important features:—

(1) The total imports of all kinds of yarn into India have increased by about a million lbs. but Bombay's share has increased by 5 million lbs.; and

(2) The increase in Bombay's share is due to greater imports of artificial silk and grey singles yarn.

Of the countries importing yarn into India, Italy has improved her share to a great extent in artificial silk and Japan has lost ground to "Other Countries" chiefly China.

Further investigation as to the exact

type of yarn sent by "other countries" shows that large quantities of Grey Singles yarn, 31s to 40s were received from countries other than those mentioned in the list; of which China alone sent about 2.7 million lbs.

EXPORTS OF PIECEGOODS (ALL DESCRIPTIONS).

The total exports of piecegoods in the half year under review show a welcome increase as compared with the corresponding period of 1926; 101 million yards against 82 million yards. The increase, again, is mainly in coloured goods, but there has been a welcome increase in the exports of greys in which class of trade India has for many years been losing ground. Exports to Persia, chiefly coloured goods, increased by about 50 per cent as compared with the first half of 1926.

EXPORTS OF YARN.

The total exports of yarn (all descriptions) during the half year under review is about the same as was recorded in the first half of 1926. But the position can by no means be considered as satisfactory.

Grey yarn singles which constitute the bulk of Indian yarn export show a decrease of about one million lbs. and there are also small decreases in all other varieties, except grey yarn doubles where an increase of one million lbs. is noticeable.

Regarding the various countries to which Indian yarn is exported, no appreciable variation is visible in the total figures, but exports of grey yarn to China have decreased by about 4 million lbs. and are now negligible. The figures of exports to Persia and the Levant show an increase of about the same magnitude. The almost entire loss of the yarn export trade to China is a very serious matter for the Bombay spinning mills, but the fact that China is now actually exporting yarns to India is not generally realised, and drastic action on the part of Government in the event of a continuance of such imports would appear to be called for. The effect of the recently-imposed specific duty of 1-12 annas per lb. on imports from Sino-Japanese mills should be most carefully watched.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST AMENDMENT BILL.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The Bombay Government Gazette of the 29th September, publishes in full the Bill further to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879. The following is the statement of objects and reasons:—

The Board have from time to time created certain special funds by appropriation from revenue for purposes of replacements or for meeting expenditure caused by loss or damage from fire, shipwreck or other accident or by depreciation to property or investments, or other emergency arising out of the conduct of their operations under this Act. It is also considered desirable to establish an Employees' Welfare Fund for the purpose of providing subscriptions or donations, as may in the opinion of the Board be necessary, for the upkeep and financial assistance of clubs, institutions or other objects connected with the welfare of employees and for payment of rewards to employees for life saving or other meritorious acts. There is, however, no specific provision in the Act empowering the Board to establish such funds. Clauses 2, 3 (a) and 4 of the Bill, therefore, give the Board the necessary power to establish these and other similar funds for the purposes of the Act.

The amendment contained in clause 3(b) is considered necessary to enable the Board to make payments in respect of unforeseen items of expenditure not expressly mentioned in section 49. Under the existing Act all the monies credited to the General Account have to be applied by the Trustees of the Bombay Port Trust in payment of the charges specifically mentioned in section 49 of the Act, but it has been found from actual experience that the business of a great public body like the Bombay Port Trust cannot be carried on without the expenditure, from time to time, of small sums of money, the necessity for all of which could not possibly have been foreseen when the Act was framed, and which, with the changing circumstances which necessarily attach under modern conditions, cannot all be foreseen now. It would involve expense and very considerable delay if the Act had to be altered so as to legislate various payments which, from time to time, might be found to be necessary, but which were not provided for by the Act. It is proposed therefore to add a further proviso to section 49 of the Act empowering Government to sanction the payment of any charge which is not expressly or impliedly authorised by the Act. The fact that the Trustees will have to apply to Government for sanction for such payments will provide any safeguard which may be considered necessary for the protection of the monies of the Trustees. In order to remove any doubts as to the legality of any necessary expenditure already incurred with sanction of Government but which is not expressly authorised by section 49 provision has been made that the Board shall be deemed always to have had power at any time to apply, with the sanction of the Government, the monies credited to the General Account, in payment of any other charge not mentioned in the section.



THE HANDY TABLET MEDICINE

COUGHS, colds, sore throats and bronchial troubles can be ended without recourse to laudanum, by Peps the handy medicine in tablet form. On the first sign of a cold or throat irritation simply place one of these tablets on your tongue.

As the Peps slowly dissolves, you breathe in the pleasant antiseptic fumes which are then given off. These Peps fumes bathe the throat and all air-passages to the lungs which liquid medicines cannot reach.

The tender inflamed membranes of the throat and bronchi are thereby promptly soothed and strengthened by Peps.

for COUGHS, COLDS, SORE THROAT & BRONCHITIS

PEPS tablets are obtainable at Rs. One per bottle of chemists and medicine vendors everywhere, or direct from the following agents:—
Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet & Co. Entally, Calcutta; Ram & Co. Charni Rd., Bombay; Datta & Co. Bhandara, Bhandara; Shinde & Co. Bhandara St., Karachi; Apothecaries Co. Colombo; De Sa & Co. Rangoon, etc.

THE GREAT BREATHEABLE REMEDY

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS

Culwell Works, (Wolverhampton) Ltd.,
WOLVERHAMPTON, ENGLAND.
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY.

Every type, Every size, Every Duty.
Obtainable from all Principal Merchants & Dealers.

Mother—Make Sure!

If you cannot feed Baby yourself, then give him Mellin's Food. Mixed as directed it is the perfect substitute for the natural milk. It contains the same vital nourishment and ensures sound healthy development.

Mellin's Food
THE FOOD THAT FEEDS

Obtainable of all chemists. Samples and booklet on application to
WILSON LATHAM & CO., LTD. BOMBAY.
Send this Advt. and mention the name of paper.



A doctor of Dental Surgery writes:
"Kalzana makes the teeth strong and hard and so stops tooth decay."



Make Your Teeth Stronger with Kalzana

Very few people get enough calcium from their ordinary food. Yet medical science insists that it is the most important of all the minerals needed by the body. Kalzana is calcium in a palatable, easily digested form. Take a few tablets daily to provide your system with the material it needs to form strong sound teeth, capable of lasting a lifetime.

Have your children's teeth controlled!

"Of 1,766,325 children attending English schools, whose teeth were controlled in 1924, 1,187,335 or 67% wanted treatment for tooth decay." The Times.

Look at the teeth of your own children. If the first set shows decay, take heed of nature's warning. Let Kalzana help to produce a perfect second set. The most persistent use of the tooth-brush cannot indefinitely protect weak, poor quality teeth against decay.

Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD

Made by the manufacturers of Sanatogen and Formamin.
Sold by all Chemists and Stores
in packages containing 75 tablets.

Those Winning Smiles

Which mean so much . . . commercially, socially, are gained this new way with gleaming white teeth

THE prettiest smile becomes ugly when teeth look dull and clouded. Modern science now restores "off-color" teeth to dazzling whiteness. They gleam like jewels.

It's been found that dingy teeth come simply from a film that forms on teeth. A stubborn film old-type dentifrices did not successfully remove. That's why brushing failed you.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you can feel that film now—a sort of slippery coating. Beneath it are the white teeth you envy.

It keeps your smile unat-



tractive because it absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. It invites tooth decay, gum troubles and pyorrhea because it breeds bacteria.

Please accept test tube

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. 17-29, Ahmady & Co., 100 Olive St., Calcutta.



Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

SAVE DISAPPOINTMENT

USE THE BEST MEDIUM For any kind of advertisement in India and abroad.

THE HINDU ANNUAL

to be published by the 1st week of DECEMBER NEXT—Fully illustrated, with the largest circulation, in the most attractive style, invaluable as a commentary on contemporary Indian life and letters.

Contributions from the BEST men in each line.

MONEY'S WORTH & VALUE

For advertisement rates, apply to:
Post Box 316,

THE MANAGER,
Madras, INDIA

FUTURE OF INDIAN ART.

(Continued from page 6.)
the Scheme by the "Bombay Chronicle" has been invaluable.

THE COUNTRY'S SUPPORT.

For enlisting support to the Scheme I travelled in as many provinces as I could. And, when I reached Calcutta I found for it the same sympathetic response as I found at Nagpur, Patna, Allahabad, Benares, Lucknow and Delhi. Dr. Rabindranath Tagore was one of the most open-minded and courteous of the friends in Calcutta—Dr. Abanindranath Tagore, Messrs J. N. Sen Gupta, G. N. Tagore and O. C. Gangoli gave the same invaluable assistance as the Scheme received at the hands of Sir Hari Singh Goni, Mr. Bhavanishankar Neogy of Nagpur, Rai Kishan Das Sahib of Benares, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Sultan Ahmed of Patna. Lord Lytton, then Governor of Bengal, during a personal interview, promised support. And, the Press in Calcutta was almost unanimous in its encouraging response. I have not visited the South. I intend to do so at the earliest opportunity. I may mention, however, that the Scheme has received support from the two known Art Societies of the South, the Andhra Society of Indian Art, Rajmundry, and the Andhra Jateya Kalashala, Mastripattam. The Baroda, Dharampur and Bharatpur States have expressed sympathy and promised their support. I mention this as only indicative of the recognised necessity of the definite Scheme for the practical encouragement and continued advancement of Indian art. The future of Indian art can be secured only by well-aimed and constant efforts, not by interminable academic discussions and petty squabbles leading nowhere.

THE FIGHT MUST CONTINUE.

Q.—The Government of India has set apart Rs. 50,000 for "a satisfactory start" of the scheme. Do you think it is such a start?

A.—It would not be altogether wrong to regard it as a start. That it turns out satisfactory, depends on the attitude, personnel and procedure of the Committee under Sir John Marshall's guidance.

Q.—Do you think the Government would soon work out the idea of the Central Art Institute ultimately aimed at in the Scheme?

A.—No. It would be unwise to rely on the initiative from the Government. We cannot afford to cease our efforts. The beginning has been made. But the fight against alien domination and vested interests must continue. Government are not known to be over eager to translate lip sympathy into action. As Sir Pheroz Sethna observed in his memorable speech, Government have "times out of number professed sympathy with us" and "times out of number will not accept a resolution which is put to them in the name of the people." Adequate opportunities are, as he said, "the crux of the problem of Indian art to-day."

Q.—What opportunities do you suggest?

A.—Mainly, two: opportunities of artistic training and instruction and opportunities for the legitimate exercise and employment of the indisputable talents of Indian artists. The museum provided for in the Central Art Institute we suggest, containing the art treasures from the past, as well as the provision of a library and art gallery would be of active educational value for post-graduate studies. And, periodic exhibitions and lectures at a central place like Delhi would direct attention and educate the public. The common rooms and lecture-hall of the proposed Central Institute would be the most effective agency for breaking down the isolation between the provinces which at present hinders the true nation-wide evolution of Indian art. The free exchange or discussion of ideas, ideals and methods in art is of the utmost importance for the continued advancement of Indian art. It is a vital necessity.

Q.—The need for reconstruction in art is nation-wide. How do you suggest to meet the need?

A.—National reconstruction in any form or direction would be well-nigh futile without a dispassionate estimate of the existing realities and without faith in work, purposive and well-planned, based on that estimate. If the priceless national heritage in art has a meaning for the present and a promise for the future reconstruction in art, truly nation-wide, cannot any longer be left to chance or charity. That is why the Prize of Delhi Committee has outlined the Scheme for the encouragement of Indian Art based on the estimate of the realities which confront the present and the coming generation of Indian artists. That is why it is entitled to claim the assistance of all those eager to work with defined objectives for the continued advancement of Indian art. It is up to them to see that the Government does make the "satisfactory start" and goes further.

THE FUTURE OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION.

(Continued from page 6.)

interest in its proceedings whilst to some of them the budget figures are Greek—the result being that no expert scrutiny is made on the budget provision, presented to the Finance Committee. The Government view is that the Finance Committee is elected by the Assembly and that its members are not to be confused with the representatives of the Finance Committee. It is so, but the fact remains that

communal, class, and provincial jealousies interfere with the selection of the members who are not invariably selected on their merits and in the second and third Assemblies they have been openly selected upon party lines. Senior members of the Assembly are averse to canvassing, nor have they time to attend the frequent meetings of the Finance Committee which require more careful study than they are able to give to the subjects brought up before them. As soon as the Finance Committee has recorded its verdict, the Government naturally presume that the estimates would have an easy work over in the Assembly and it is almost invariably so. The defect, therefore, is of the Assembly in which communal, class and provincial interests rise superior to those of the nation. No practical suggestion can be made for removing the serious defects in the Indian Constitution. They are defects inherent in the system and, in fact, in the nation which has not yet learnt the first lesson of understanding the import of nationality. It has been said that the Indian Legislature has been constituted upon democratic basis and in the next article I propose to deal with this question. For the present I will assume what I shall set out in further detail that the Constitution adumbrated by the Reforms Act and its subsequent amendments and the Government that has been evolved is a representative Govern-

ment and not a democratic one. So long as such Constitution remains, its efficiency will remain low. It is one of the points which the builders of future Constitution have to take into account.

(To Be Continued.)

ORIENT CLUB DINNER TO PRINCIPAL TANNAN

There was a good gathering of the members of the Orient Club at a dinner given in honour of Principal Tannan on Wednesday, last. Mr. H. B. Tyabji, Acting Chief Judge of the Sindh Causes Court, Bombay, presided and among those present were Messrs. S. N. Pochkhanawala, H. G. Cocke, M.L.A., S. K. Barodwala, K. C. Lakshaka, P. M. Dalal, Dr. Venkatrao and others.

In proposing the toast of the guest of the evening, Mr. Tyabji referred to the honour done to Principal Tannan by the University of Birmingham by conferring upon him the M. Com.—the highest degree in the Faculty of Commerce—and said that he had met there to congratulate him on the great and probably the unique dis-

inction conferred on him, and to share in his joy. Mr. Tannan was the pioneer of higher commercial education in India and his work which was very well spoken of in all quarters deserved encouragement. He wished Principal Tannan greater honours and distinctions in his future career. Principal Tannan in response to the toast thanked Mr. Tyabji and the other members of the Club for the honour they did him that night. He could only hope that he would continue to justify the kind treatment which he has been receiving from the people of Bombay of which he was only a naturalised citizen. The Principal said that before coming to this great city he had heard of the large mindedness and cosmopolitan nature of the people of Bombay and he was very glad to say from his experience of thirteen years' stay in the city that it was so. He had received assistance and guidance from practically all quarters. In Bombay he found practically no provincialism or communalism and it was largely due to the institutions like the Orient Club, where Europeans, Indians, Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis and Christians met like brothers to have a little relaxation after their work during the day. In conclusion he once again thanked them for their kindness in feasting him and wished every success to the Club. With a vote of thanks to Mr. Tyabji proposed by Mr. L. S. Haji, Bar-at-law, the function terminated.

PORTLAND CEMENT

"GANAPATI"



BRAND

Complies with the revised (1925) British Standard Specification.

RAPID HARDENING
USE IT AND SAVE MONEY
TATA SONS, LTD., AGENTS.
THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

Bombay House, Fort,

BOMBAY.

'BANNER WITH STRANGE DEVICE'

BATTLE FOR EMANCIPATION.

The Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on the night of October 13, 1905, was full to overflowing. Sir Edward Grey, destined to become Foreign Secretary in a Liberal Ministry, was the chief speaker. Just as he came to the end of his peroration a little white banner was put up in the centre of the hall—a banner with the strange device: 'Votes for Women, writes C. B. R. in London Paper in mail week.

A frail, pale, attractive woman rose to ask what the Government would do to give political freedom to women. The question was ignored, asked again, ignored again. Somebody put a hat over the woman's face.

The hat became a label of voices, crying: "Shut up," "Sit down," "Be quiet! Let her speak."

The frail woman was Annie Kenney. Again, when the votes of thanks came, she rose to put the question, No answer. Stewards came to take her away.

FIRST 'MARTY RS.'

A friend, almost as frail, at least as attractive, concentrated passion in her face, put an arm round her, warded off the blows of angry men, was cut on the arm so that the blood flowed. Crying out, "The question, the question, answer the question," both women were bundled in to the street.

The friend was Christabel Pankhurst. Outside they held a protest meeting. In a few minutes they were arrested and taken to the Town Hall, charged with obstruction and assaulting the police. Next day appeared before a crowded court. Christabel was fined 10s. or seven days imprisonment. Annie Kenney 5s. or three days. Both refused to pay the fines, and were taken to the cells.

From that moment the women were everywhere, militant interrupting, breaking meetings, spoiling perorations, dauntless, indefatigable. Led mainly by Mrs. Pankhurst and Christabel, there was nothing these organised agitators for the vote, for the political rights of women, did not dare—even physically.

They tied themselves to railings, "rushed" Parliament, raided Downing-street, followed Cabinet Ministers, and one rushed out to death on the Derby race-course before a horse dashing to the winning post.

Politics were changed. Tickets were issued for all big political meetings, to keep the women out. But they got in.

'Votes for women' became the constant nightmare of the then Liberal Cabinet. Even the prison gates did not dismay the women, and they were always in and out

(Continued from column 4).

remember that I owe my life to an Indian—a Hindu field labourer who once rescued me from a horrible end in a Guanian forest.

RESCUED BY INDIAN.

"I had wandered for hours, lost and alone, in the depths of snake-infested swamps, stumbling into wild beasts' drinking holes, tearing my flesh on thorns, and hanging myself in liana coils in the back-woods of night under a thick-leaved punig tree.

"I remembered all the cases of persons so 'hushed' before—remembered that not one of them had escaped with both life and reason from that dreadful maze, and as the hours passed I resigned myself to death. I called out for help, knowing well that any Indian, Javanese, or negro who might hear me would fear to answer the call, thinking the voice was that of a demon seeking souls, but I hoped that they would report the call to the white men who would eventually come seeking for news.

"Yet the call was answered by a British East Indian, at first in mockery. Gradually I won him from mockery to doubt, from doubt to interest, and from interest to compassion and saving help.

"The simple goodness of that poor Indian labourer not only gave me back my life, but permanently enlisted my interest in the ways and fate of the Indian people. For many years afterwards I lived among them, and never tired of doing anything I could in payment of my debt."

Printed and published for the 'Bombay Chronicle' Company Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABUULLAH BRELVI at the 'Bombay Chronicle' Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

HOW THEY FIGHT FOR THEIR RIGHTS.

DARING DEEDS OF MILITANT WOMEN.

of gain.

October, 1908. The women had a huge demonstration in Hyde Park. Hand-bills were issued bearing the words: 'Help the Suffragettes to Rush the House of Commons on Tuesday evening, October 13, at 7-30.'

IN THE COMMONS.

On October 12 police summonses were issued against Mrs. Pankhurst, Christabel and Mrs. Drummond. They were taken to Bow-street refused bail, and clapped into the cells.

But there was a band of women behind them; there always was. They had instructions to march on Westminster. They marched and found mounted and foot police waiting for them. Fights and many arrests followed. Cabinet Ministers witnessed the fracas outside the House.

But one woman got into the precincts, and by extraordinarily clever strategy into the Chamber itself. She rushed up the aisle, darted for the Speaker's chair, and before being overpowered and ejected managed to shout out: "When will the House attend to the women's question?"

Again, following the "rush" on the Commons, the drama shifts to the police court, and again Christabel Pankhurst (with her mother and Mrs. Drummond) is the leading figure. In her early twenties, fresh complexioned and animated, she conducted her own defence brilliantly. She cross-examined Mr. Lloyd George and the Home Secretary, Mr. Herbert Gladstone (now Lord Gladstone).

The women were bound over. But as usual they elected to go to prison.

The war came some years later, and the woman's question went into a larger, hotter melting-pot.

(Continued from Column 6.)

ary promptly overcame the Pandit's religious scruples. He did not wait for his bath of purification nor for the favourable sign of the asteroids. He finished his dinner, took out a small rag bag from another fold of his "dhoti," placed two shining globules of opium on the palm of his hand, admired their beauty and leaden lustre and mentally exclaimed to himself: "Oh! charmer of Life, what would Life be without thee?" He rolled them again and again and then with a sip of the milk of which a "lota" full was still remaining unconsumed, he gulped them down as he gave a sonorous sigh of relief. He then spread out his feet, and called for the bundle. He opened it and unfolding a brown hand-made paper, four inches by twelve, declared it to be the horoscope of Himm's "rashi" which equally applied to all persons with the same commencing letter to their name. Delicacy guided Himm to another page.

Kishore Singh: "Dubeji, have you seen the boy?"

Dubeji: "Yes. He is very good-looking and seems clever?"

Kishore Singh: "What does his 'j'utri' (horoscope) say?"

Dubeji: "The horoscope I have got is his 'rashi' horoscope I must prepare one of his own. I shall then be able to forecast his future."

Kishore Singh: "Then Dubeji, do make one carefully and take into your counsel the Pandej who is an authority on horoscopes."

Dubeji: "It is unnecessary. You can, however, employ Pandej to prepare a horoscope of his own. We shall then compare them both. It will make assurance doubly sure."

Kishore Singh: "That seems an excellent idea."

After some time, Himm returned, took Kishore Singh's leave and probed the Dubeji about his parents. It was pumping from a dry well. The Dubeji's mind was a blank.

IN PAYMENT OF DEBT?

WHY SHE WROTE "MOTHER INDIA."

STORY OF MISS MAYO'S RESCUE BY INDIAN.

Miss Katherine Mayo, the American writer, the author of 'Mother India' has returned to America, from a secret visit to England.

"I wrote 'Mother India' for my own people," said Miss Mayo to a 'Daily Express' representative in mail week, "that they might see India no longer through a dangerous haze of mystery, but rather in the plain light of day as it appears to an ordinary American citizen."

"If by chance that presentation is also of interest and service to the British public I am so much the happier, especially if it helps them to discriminate between the Indian masses from whom they hear nothing and the Indian politician who has no ethical conception of the masses."

"My heart goes out to the people of India," especially the women and children and I hoped that by writing what I had seen I might serve them. It the educated few in your Indian Empire would accept the advice of their own leading woman politician, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, and repel the attack of 'Mother India' by educating the Indian women and carrying the torch of knowledge into every Indian home, so great an advance would be begun that I would gladly suffer the fiercest vilification."

"Besides, as a personal matter, I like to see that we are not made for Victories, Posterity will add, but for Causes. She is creature of the Fight, not of the Fulfillment."

(Continued in column 1).

HIS ONLY LOVE.

BY SIR HARISINGH GOUR

'A PLAIN UNVARNISHED TALE I WILL DELIVER.'

CHAPTER II.

HIMM REVISITS NAGINA.

Himm had left Nagina fifteen years ago. After that lapse of time when he rose to affluence he put into execution his long pending desire to revisit his birth-place and make his parents the sharers of his luck. He went to Nagina but alas! he found the place wholly glotted off the map. The railway line, which had run some miles off was found to traverse the marshy catchment area of the great river Priyamvada. It was diverted through Nagina, the land of which being gravely was found more suitable for a railway track than it was for raising fodder. The village had, consequently, disappeared and with it its inhabitants. He inquired of every one who was likely to know anything about the village, if he knew anything about one of its inconspicuous residents, but no one knew anything. He thought, he would inquire from the families who belonged to his caste, as they must be interested in the varying fortunes of its poorer members.

Amongst these the family of Kishore Singh had recently risen into prominence. Kishore Singh was like himself a poor man when he started life. But he had made money out of railway contracts. He was the father of a large family, of several sons and daughters, all in their teens. Himm's name had not yet penetrated the wilds of Nagina though it was ringing in all the larger cities. He met and cautiously questioned Kishore Singh if he knew such a man as Rup Singh of his own caste.

Kishore Singh: "Rup Singh? Let me remember—yes, there was a tenant of

that name. But he died ages ago. There is no trace of him."

"Rup Singh was only forty when Himm ran away from him. If he died long ago he must have died very young. But he was assured that poor Rup Singh was hale and hearty; he was carried off by the world-wave of influenza of 1918. His widow survived him by only a few days and fell a victim to the same scourge. Himm now realised for the first time that he was an orphan and all alone in the world."

Though Kishore Singh was an orthodox Rajput he possessed the noble tradition of that kingly clan. He offered Himm his sumptuous hospitality, detained him for several days, made arrangements for his "shikar" of which Himm had been a life-long devotee.

It has already been stated that as a lad Himm was good-looking. As a man Himm developed into a fine, broad shouldered young man with a classical forehead and those lovely black eyes which had made many an English girl sigh for his smile. Kishore Singh had several marriageable daughters ranging from seven to twelve. The eldest, Lalawati, had already been married and was a baby-mother of an infant of six months in arms. Her younger sister by name Phulkuari aged ten was a bright little widow whom Kishore Singh had mentally selected for Himm.

He followed the usual practice applicable to all Hindu marriages. The father of the girl having spotted an eligible boy as a suitable match for his daughter, the next thing to do is to secure the horoscopes of the two and place them before the family priest-astrologer for examination of their affinity.

Kishore Singh asked Himm if he had a horoscope. Himm replied that his horoscope was prepared by one Mani Ram Dube, but that he had no copy of it himself.

Kishore Singh: Mani Ram Dube? Why, Mani Ram Dube is also our family priest."

Himm: "Where is he now? He must be knowing the details of my poor parents' death. I should like to see him."

Kishore Singh: Why, certainly—certainly.

I will go and fetch him now. He lives only three hundred paces away. I have given him my own cow-shed to live in.

Kishore Singh was as good as his word. He brought Mani Ram Dube with him; he had a bundle of some kind tucked in his arm pit. He walked with his left arm akimbo and gave one the appearance of one who lived in the dreamland of opiates. He wore a dull lackadaisical perpetual smile which had become permanently imprinted on his face, which with its scented furrows gave it the appearance of a fixed gargoyles. It underwent no change. He walked on his forepaw and gave one the impression that his system of propulsion had also suffered with his face in his quest to live in a dreamy arcadia.

Himm gave him time to unload his bundle, straighten out his arm and squat on the matted floor. It was an intricate piece of gymnastic which Dubeji alone could perform.

After he had taken a pinch or two of the snuff which he carried with him in an empty match box tucked into his "dhoti" (loin cloth) his spirits revived, and he asked Kishore Singh if the gentleman sitting on the charpoy was Himm. Kishore Singh nodded assent, adding that he had earned great distinction and was an ornament of his clan. The Dubeji paid no attention to this gratuitous eulogy. His mind was wavering between his snuff and his opium.

Kishore Singh: "Dubeji, where is Himm's horoscope of which you said you had a copy?"

Dubeji: "In that bundle."

Kishore Singh: Then open it. I want to see it."

Dubeji: "That bundle cannot be opened till I have purified myself by a bath. I have become impure as I had to cross the shadows of so many Maehas (low caste Hindus)."

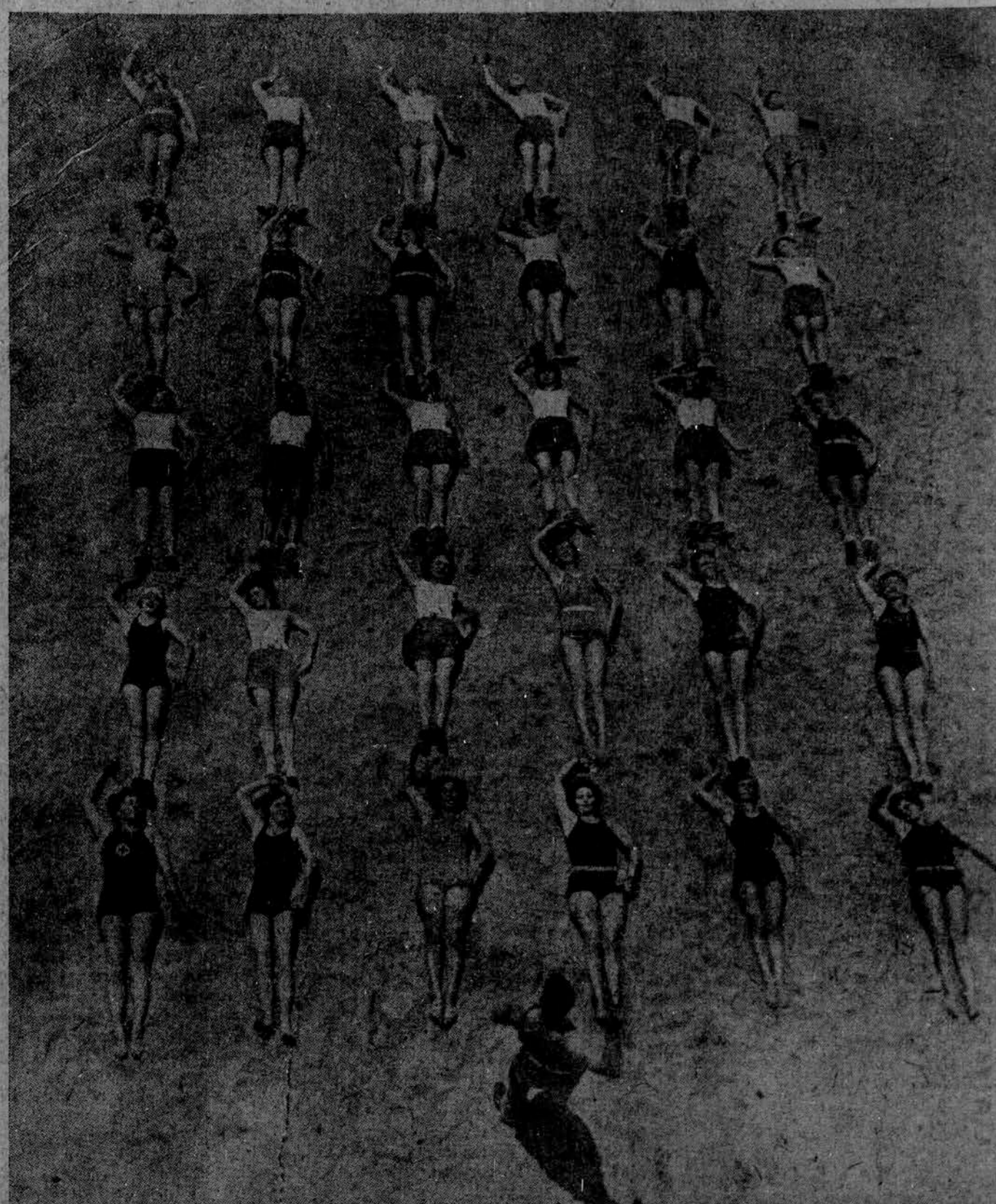
Kishore Singh: "Yes, yes. When, why don't you take a bath? Here's the well and the bucket and the rope."

Dubeji: "How can I take a bath till I see the 'grahas'?" The planetary universe controls human action."

Kishore Singh: "Meanwhile, take some thing to eat or drink. Here's some hot 'jilbis' and milk."

The sight of that appetising confection.

(Continued in Column 2.)



Courtesy: "Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News."

Beginning, perhaps, with the suffragette movement and the daring battle for the political emancipation, the women are with amazing rapidity pressing on in every realm of daily life. The picture shows the Society ladies of Southern California demonstrating the art of swimming in the gymnasium class of the Pacific Coast Club at Long Beach. Mr. Rutherford, their athletic instructor, is seen teaching them the back-stroke in swimming.